The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4783. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Steamship Cuba at this Port.

Letters from Our London and Paris Correspondents.

How the Impeachment Question is Viewed in Europe.

Lord Stanley's Overtures for the Settlement of the Alabama Claims.

Apprehensions of a General European War Next Spring.

The Possible Combinations Against Napoleon.

The Royal mail steamship *Cuba*, Capt. STONE, which left Liverpool at noon on the 12th, and Queenstown on the 13th of January, arrived here yesterday morning.

The United States monitor *Miantonomah* and her consort had arrived at Carthagena, and would visit the ports of Northern Spain.

The ship-joiners who had been at work on the *Great Eastern*, preparing her for the traffic between New-York and Brest, were on a strike for an increase of pay, and the work on the vessel was partially suspended.

The new Japanese Embassy had arrived in Paris. It is composed of nineteen persons, two of whom are Ambassadors. They would remain a week in Paris; afterward they go to St. Petersburgh *viâ* Berlin and thence to America.

The Turkish Government continued to send reinforcements to the Greek frontier. The Vienna *Presse* publishes an analysis of a circular note sent by ALI PACHA on the 26th ult. to the protecting Powers of Greece, urgently requesting them to direct the serious attention of Greece to the fulfilment of the obligations imposed upon her by existing treaties, and to remonstrate energetically with the Greek Cabinet on the subject. Should these steps on the part of the protecting Powers have no result, the Porte would be compelled to take the necessary measures to defend its rights.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Stormy New-Year—The Impeachment Question—Lord Stanley's Offer to Settle the Alabama Claims—Death of Alexander Smith.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 12, 1867.

If the year 1867 goes on as it has begun, we shall have a stormy time of it. My last letter, which left London Saturday evening, met with all sorts of adventures on its way to you—deep drifts of snow all across England, a terrific storm and avalanches in the wild mountains of North Wales, a gale on the Irish channel. It was twenty-four hours late at Queenstown. It is a wild bit of road—that between the Welsh mountains and the sea—and there were four or five trains blocked up in the snow last Sunday. A storm roaring among the mountains, surf thundering on the beach, the wind blowing cars from the rails, the air so thick that signals could not be seen, and four hundred navvies shoveling snow for dear life to open a track for Her Majesty's mails and my letter.

The great snow and the intense cold yielded on the fifth day to a January thaw and deluges of rain, which have flooded a large part of England, and produced great damage. The rivers rose so rapidly that flocks and herds were swept away before they could be driven to places of safety. Then a terrible gale attacked all our coasts at once, and has strewn them with wrecks. The lifeboats have saved many, but many more have been lost, for a rock-bound coast, though a good protection against invaders, is a hard one to be jammed upon in a stormy night in Winter. The lists of wrecks and disasters fill columns.

Even the festivities of Christmas are not without their disasters. Houses catch fire and their tenants are smothered. Inquests have been held upon fourteen children smothered by their mothers or nurses in London alone, when the Coroner gravely warns the public that when they have been keeping Christmas in our English fashion, "they cannot take too much care of their children." I should think not. The verdict in these cases is, "Died of keeping Christmas."

The sensation of the week has, of course, been the news across the Atlantic—the news that Congress had taken the first step toward the impeachment of the President. "The Revolution goes well!" exclaims the *Times*, quoting I forget what French Republican of 1792. And the alarm of this revolution which threatens, or is supposed to threaten, the American Constitution, has caused American stocks to fall one per cent. in Germany, where they have enjoyed the highest credit. Should this first action of Congress be followed up by an actual impeachment, so violent and unprecedented a measure cannot fail of affecting, for a time at least, the national credit.

A much smaller matter, connected with American affairs, has made a good deal of talk in commercial and legal circles here the past week. Our clever and eccentric M. P. for Lambeth, Mr. TOM BROWN HUGHES, besides holding a legal place in the War Office, appears to have been engaged as counsel for the Federal Government in the Chancery suit brought by the Treasury Department against the Confederate agents in this country, and also as special correspondent of an American Radical journal. Here are four good appointments. It is a good thing to be member of Parliament, to have a post at the Horse Guards, to be special correspondent; but the best of all is to have the pickings of a great Chancery suit. Parliament may be dissolved any day, an appointment may be withdrawn, and ever so clever a fellow, in certain ways, may write heavy and stupid letters; but a great Chancery suit, involving a few hundred thousand pounds, may last a good lawyer his lifetime, and even descend as a legacy to his children. Naturally Mr. HUGHES would not wish to have such a suit, doubtful in its results, but sure of making enormous costs, suddenly abandoned, and he was naturally indignant that the American Consul in London, Mr. MORSE, and the agent of the Treasury Department, should settle the matter by a compromise or composition, which was like killing the goose that lays golden eggs for fortunate barristers.

The news that Lord STANLEY has made overtures for the settlement of the *Alabama* claims has been received on all sides with favor. The friendship of America is to England the guarantee of peace and security. It insures the possession of Canada, the pacification of Ireland, and the progress of commerce and industry. Only give to England the assurance of peace with America, and she can laugh at Fenian conspiracies and Continental complications. France may annex Belgium—the Czar may march triumphantly into Constantinople; Britannia would have nothing to fear were she once heartily reconciled to her beloved daughter Columbia. She is willing and more than willing to submit all matters in dispute to a friendly and partial arbitration. If the King of Belgium or any other disinterested party will say she ought to pay for the spoliations of the *Alabama*, she is ready to draw her check for the amount, with the understanding, of course, that Canada is to be secure and the Fenians to have no more encouragement.

The unexpected death of ALEXANDER SMITH, the Scottish poet, at the early age of 37, has thrown a gloom over our literary circles. Mr. SMITH was a self-made, self-educated author. He was bred a manufacturer's pattern drawer in Glasgow, but his talents and a fortunate marriage gave him a high place in literature. The publishing of the statistics of the past year in England show how large a profession is the one engaged in producing books. There have been published 390 novels, more than one a day; 544 books of minor fictions and juveniles; 194 biographical and historical; 195 travels, &c.—in all 4,204 new books and new editions. The number of authors, periodical and newspaper writers, I leave you to estimate—but it must be remembered that these fortunate isles supply thought and reading for the whole English speaking world—for 100,000,000 of people; if we include the United States, largely, though not entirely dependent upon the mother country for the food of intellect.

Bishop O'REGAN, formerly of the Chicago Diocese, died lately at Brompton, leaving a considerable property by will—$10,000 toward educating priests for Illinois, $2,500 for a hospital in Chicago, and several similar bequests for Ireland. We are favored in London with the presence of the Anglican Bishop of Nelson, New-Zealand, who is trying to raise money to take out eight clergymen to that lately heathen country. The Bishop announces his readiness to attend evening parties, or give lectures in schoolrooms, illustrated with a magic lantern. That seems to me a very good thing to do, but Punch and Judy would be more amusing.

The snow is falling again, the weather is becoming colder, and there is a prospect of more discomfort than we often have in this longitude. Unfortunately, the news is as dull as the weather is disagreeable.

MONADNOCK.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

French Views of the Impeachment Question—The New French Minister at Washington.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 11, 1867.

The vote of the House of Representatives impeaching President JOHNSON was flashed through the telegraph quicker than anything we have yet had. It was published at Paris twenty-four hours after the vote was taken, and this expedition is accounted for by the fact that in England and France it was considered bad news. Just as in war times, a defeat of the Union army took but a few hours from Queenstown to Paris, and a Union victory two days.

The impeachment of President JOHNSON you understand is something against the Republic—in the abstract. The secessionist papers abroad, the London *Times* and the Paris *Patrie* at the head, cry in unison: "*La revolution va bien!*" and point out the action of Congress in looking after the conduct of the President as an incident showing the imperfection of the Republican system! As for the personal question, they all favor the abolition of Slavery and equal rights for the freedmen, and they favor at the same time the President, because he is a Southern man, takes a Southern view of the questions in dispute, and in general is an excellent agent for keeping up the confusion which is used as an argument against the institutions of the country. To get out of the dilemma, therefore, of supporting the President in his Southern measures, and of opposing him in his anti-negro measures, they adopt the method of saying that they do not pretend to be able to be judge whether the President's acts are right or wrong. Oh, no! That question don't interest them at all—it is the great question of the practical working of the republican system! To read an article of the London *Times* now—if not on the subject of the *Alabama* claims—is like reading an article of that paper before the fall of Vicksburgh. The same barefaced disregard for common sense and logic, and the facts in the case!

The official paper (the *Moniteur*) is fair on the question, and lays down with great precision and justice the nature of the quarrel between the North and the South on the matter of negro suffrage or a limited representation. It is entitled to a mark for good conduct.

The great fear of the moment is still the coming war and the possible combinations that may be made against France. Last night the *Liberté* asserted that the combination was to embrace England, Russia and Prussia. In this combination England was to have for her share, Egypt, Prussia what yet remains of Germany outside her frontiers, and Russia, Turkey. Thus everybody but France and Austria would be satisfied, and these could easily be held in check by such a combination. It is the most reasonable arrangement of European affairs which has yet been proposed. Frequent Cabinet Councils are now being held at the Tuileries, and Prince METTERNICH goes every day either to the Tuileries or the Foreign Office. NAPOLEON must do something soon to satisfy his people, for his position was never so shaken as now, and he must show something better than an alliance with Austria, or his days will soon be counted him.

After the fears of the European Governments about the great impending war, the next most interesting point in the history of European politics is the desire manifested in England all at once to pay the *Alabama* claims. The Continental Press cannot see how, without the presentation of any new evidence, the case should now be understood in England in exactly a contrary sense to what it was understood a year ago. But a most instructive point in the history of this business is the little piece of deception which has been practiced by the English Cabinet in regard to the resumption of the negotiation. They were naturally desirous of making it appear that the American Government commenced the negotiation, so the London papers were instructed to say so, and public opinion was thus forestalled. Now, it appears by the admission of these same papers, that the first movement came from the English side, but the harm was done, public opinion was made up, and the late correction only half cures the evil.

The *Moniteur* publishes the speeches delivered by M. BERTHEMY and the President on the occasion of the presentation of the former, with a certain degree of ostentation, and with evident satisfaction. The French Government appear to be anxious, in fact, to show to the people on what good terms they are with the people of the United States, and I am sure no one will blame them for this.

But why does the official paper make use now, for the first time, of the phraseology, the "Emperor's Minister" at Washington, instead of the "Minister of France" at Washington, as has been the habit heretofore? Is it possible that His Majesty thinks we want an Ambassador at Washington and is thus commencing softly by calling him first the "Emperor's Minister?" I am certain that the people of the United States will much prefer to have a representative from the French nation rather than a representative from its Sovereign.

MALAKOFF.

THE IMPEACHMENT QUESTION.

The Question One of Supremacy—Dangers and Consequences of the Movement.

From the London Times, Jan. 12.

The Constitution of the United States suffered many wounds in the course of the civil war, *but the proposed impeachment of Mr. Johnson threatens to be a fatal blow.* The suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* by the mere authority of Mr. LINCOLN could be excused, and almost justified, by the war power of the President. A similar attempt has more than once been made to defend the breach of the law involved in the issue of inconvertible paper, and making it legal tender. These and similar acts, were, however, but temporary infringements of the Federal compact. They could be tolerated in the hope, and we may say certainty, that they would soon disappear and leave the order of government practically unchanged. Their memory might remain, but no other trace of their existence would be discoverable. It is impossible to look upon the impeachment of Mr. JOHNSON in this light. Whatever pretences may be put forward the trial of the President will transform the Constitution. The articles of impeachment, which we publish elsewhere, upon the authority of an evening cotemporary, are probably not very different from those which the House of Representatives will present to the Senate; but the "high crimes and misdemeanors" charged in them speak the real offence of President JOHNSON. It is not the intemperance of his language which is distasteful to his prosecutors, nor would they have sought to connect him with the massacres of Memphis and New-Orleans, but for a graver fault he has committed. He has persisted in maintaining his own opinion in opposition to the resolutions of Congress. This is the moving cause of his impeachment, which thus amounts to a declaration of the unqualified supremacy of Congress. The two branches of Government, designed by the founders of the Federation to exercise coördinate authority, each owning no superior save the sovereign power of the people, have come into collision, and the representative Congress insists upon the subordination of the representative President to itself. The result is not obscure. Henceforward it will have to be understood that the President must defer to the policy of Congress, and be content to assume for four years the character of a constitutional king. * * * *

It is impossible to view with unconcern the essential modification of the American Government which appears to be imminent. It has been often said by constitutional critics, especially by constitutional writers, that it is vain to hope to preserve the balance of powers within a Constitution. Attempts may be made to devise schemes in which the government of a country shall be the result of coëxisting forces, but they must all fail of success. Division must arise between them; a struggle for mastery will ensue, and, however the result may be disguised, one of the component sections of the Legislature will certainly overpower the others. Hitherto the Government of the United States has appeared to disprove these sinister conclusions, but the course of events in America at the present hour too evidently justifies them. As soon as the central Government has assumed a commanding position dissension has arisen among its own Departments. For a couple of generations—it may be said from the date of its foundation—the Federal Government suffered from inherent weakness. It did nothing because it could do nothing, and the Government of the nation practically lay with the State Legislatures. The war has directly tended to increase the power of the Federal Government, realizing in this respect the aims of the old Whig Party; and with the increase of strength at Washington has arisen a contention between the Executive and the legislative Departments of the National Government. It is doubtless true that the struggle has been precipitated by an unexpected difference of policy between Mr. JOHNSON and the Congress, but it could not in any case have been long delayed. It would seem that the natural consequence of the change through which the Union is passing, is an increase of the power of the more popular body of the Legislature until it becomes supreme. This result may or may not be in itself desirable, but it would be a mistake to argue that it must be so from the analogy of our own Constitution. The electoral machinery of the Union differs so much from our own that it is scarcely possible the House of Representatives can ever fill the place of the House of Commons, and it is plain that the absence of the Federal Ministers from the House of Representatives is in itself the cause of a radical difference between the two. We need not, however, dwell upon the future; it is sufficient to note the phase through which the American Constitution appears to be passing, the danger that the artificial balance of powers, the checks upon impulsive legislation, the independence of the Executive Government contemplated by the founders of the Republic will all be swept away.

Presumed Articles of Impeachment of the President.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Jan. 11.

We have reason to believe that the articles of impeachment to be laid before the Senate by the managers who shall be appointed by the House of Representatives to prosecute him will be substantially as follows:

1. That he has violated and set aside the Constitution and laws of the United States which he had sworn, as Executive, to support. The chief specification as to violation of the Constitution is that he has appointed to office men whom the Senate had refused to confirm immediately after such refusal, the Constitution declaring that all appointments of the Executive shall be made "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." The chief specification with regard to the violation of the laws will be that he has appointed to office, and is now paying out of the contingent fund of the War Department, men who have not, and who are notoriously unable to take the oath of loyalty, thus violating and setting aside a law of Congress passed July 2, 1862, and yet unrepealed, providing that no man shall hold any office, military, naval, or civil, unless he has first taken the oath that he has never given support, countenance or encouragement to the enemies of the country in armed rebellion. Another specification under this head will be that he has refused to sustain the Civil Rights Bill since the same was passed by Congress over his veto, or to instruct his agents in the South to respect and enforce its provisions, through which neglect various instances of flagrant denial of rights and perpetuation of wrongs meant to be prevented by the said bill have ensued. These alleged instances will probably be mentioned in detail and the testimony of military men adduced.

2. That he is guilty of "high crimes" against many American citizens whose lives have been cruelly sacrificed by him in his illegal pursuit of a partisan purpose. The first specification will be that by sustaining the Mayor of New-Orleans and his police—all of whom were ex-rebels—in suppressing a legal assemblage of Unionists in New-Orleans, he was the real cause of the slaughter in that city of 378 unarmed men, among whom were the most eminent and devoted patriots of Louisiana. Another specification will refer to the similar massacre at Memphis.

3. That he has been guilty of gross and serious "misdemeanors" in language and behavior, to an extent injurious to the peace and order of the country and degrading to the office he holds. The specifications here will be mainly these: 1. Denouncing the servants of the people in Congress as "satraps," as "a body hanging on the verge of the Government," as "equally guilty with the traitors of the South," and as "guilty of the New-Orleans massacre. 2. Declaring publicly that he could with safety have made himself "dictator" if he had wished. 3. Giving pardons indiscriminately to rebels against the Government at the solicitations of a woman of loose character, and others who made it a business to obtain and sell them, and other abuses of the pardoning power. 4. Giving to the country as the regular report of Gen. SHERIDAN on the New-Orleans massacre a garbled copy of the same, with the intent of concealing a statement very damaging to himself in the same. 5. Habitual drunkenness to the extent of interfering with his duties as President, and also of bringing dishonor on the country by wild and incoherent harangues, made while in a manifest state of intoxication. In support of this allegation the speeches made at his inauguration and at Niagara and various other places visited during the President's recent Western tour will be adduced.

A Plea for Moderation.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Jan. 11.

If we were to guess about the management of the trial, we should be inclined to fear that in the excited state of party feeling which at present prevails in the United States, and which indeed is the inevitable result of such a struggle as the civil war, the Senate would be in great danger of neglecting far too much the judicial view of the case, and of allowing more importance than it really deserves to the necessary vagueness of the law which they have to administer. This, however, is only a guess, and by no means excludes a strong hope that the Senate will give the world one more example of the fact which is so often overlooked and obscured, *that the passionate external violence of the American character and manners overlays and conceals a solid foundation of good sense. moderation and regard for law which makes itself felt in the long run and on great occasions.*

Opinions of the French Press.

From the Temps, Jan. 10.

The desire to live on good terms with France is at present perhaps the only point on which the executive and legislative powers of the Union are in accord. In every other respect the struggle continues, and is becoming envenomed, and we now hear that the President's impeachment has been formally proposed. Events have advanced rapidly since last month. It seemed that at that moment a sort of pacification had come over the public mind, and that the Republican Party, satisfied with having almost annulled the authority of the President, was not disposed to attack him personally. There is reason to suppose that its animosity has been excited afresh by the veto which the President has just opposed to the bill conferring the suffrage on the blacks of the District of Columbia, which is under the immediate rule of the Federal Legislature. Will the rigorous measures commenced against Mr. JOHNSON be carried to extremities? We hope not. That the chief of the executive power of the Union has committed faults, and even serious ones, we are convinced every one who has observed American affairs impartially will admit, but we doubt whether he has gone so far as to incur the rigor of the Constitution; the Congress has, beside, every means of carrying its resolutions without having recourse to so extreme a measure as the removal of the first Magistrate of the Republic.

From the Presse, Jan. 10.

President JOHNSON has recently striven, in his attitude towards France on the Mexican question, to attain a popularity which he has not acquired, and yet was of a nature to lose him the sympathies of France. It would not, however, be possible to see without pain the work of reconciliation of which it is Mr. JOHNSON'S honor not to have allowed himself to be deterred from pursuing, even by the horror excited by the murder of the illustrious and unfortunate LINCOLN, interrupted by such a measure as that which the telegraph now announces. The definitive abandonment of the policy of the President with regard to the South would be the state of conquest substituted for the reconstruction of the Union, in the case of all the States who had participated in the rebellion. The traditional severity of the American temperament is manifested in the resolution of Congress. We nevertheless hope that the political good sense which sustained the American Republic through its late trials will not at this point fail the statesmen of the Union, and that at *the last moment Congress will hesitate to adopt a measure which, in striking a single man, would result in perpetuating the causes of dissension from New-Orleans to New-York, which have already produced such fearful perils.*

Obsequies of the Late N. P. Willis.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

The funeral of N. P. WILLIS will take place in this city to-morrow afternoon. The remains will be taken to Mount Auburn for interment.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

AN EXCITING NIGHT SESSION.

The call of the House was ordered last night at 10:30, and from that hour until 1:30 the House was occupied in hearing excuses of absentees from their friends who were present. Mr. BURLEIGH, of Dakotah Territory, was called on to explain why he was not present and responded good naturedly, giving evidence that he had visited the water-cooler in the Post-office.

LOOKING FOR ABSENTEES.

At two o'clock the Sergeant-at-Arms had sent out messengers for absentees, including those who had absconded subsequently to the order for the call. Those of the members who could do so stretched themselves out on the sofas, inside the bar of the House, and slept as well as they could, while others dozed in their chairs, notwithstanding the inordinate buzzing and joking kept up by those who were wide awake. The services of the pages were brought into requisition in the purchase of apples, cigars, crackers and cheese, and other such refreshments. Points of order were jocularly raised against smoking, snoring and eating. Gen. SCHENCK announced his intention to keep up the opposition to the fillibustering schemes from the Democratic side of the House, whereupon Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, (Dem.) announced that he would stand by him to prevent an adjournment. The determination of the two parties to tire each other out exhibited itself more strongly than in the earlier portion of the night. The Unionists having an overwhelming majority could have divided themselves into reliefs in such a manner as to secure rest for a portion of them at a time if the minority had not succeeded in ordering a call of the House. At 3:15 o'clock the Sergeant-at-Arms made his first report regarding the search for absent members. He stated that his messengers had visited the lodgings of JAS. M. HUMPHREY, and had been informed by Mrs. HUMPHREY that he was either in the House or some other good place, as he had not been at home since morning. It was discovered that he was asleep on one of the sofas, and his name was accordingly stricken off from the list of warrants in the hands of the Sergeant-at-Arms. Further report was made, declaring that the messengers could not find Messrs. STILLWORTH, HOLMES, SLOAN, WILSON, PIKE, LOAN and BINGHAM. During the remarks occasioned by the report, it was developed that Messrs. BINGHAM, INGERSOLL and others had effected their escape from the floor of the House through the transom over the door of the barbershop in the near lobby. In consideration of the agility displayed by Mr. BINGHAM in climbing through, and of his age, it was suggested that his name should be crossed from the list of culprits. The water-cooler in the Post-office had been replenished and flanked with suspicious-looking bottles, intended to hold a quart of whisky each, and new relays of provender were ordered from the restaurants in the basement.

WASTING TIME.

Mr. BURLEIGH, of Dakotah, again resumed the floor, explaining that, although he had no vote as a member, he was a delegate representing a loyal constituency, which statement gave the Democrats opportunities for jovial quizzing, and demands that he should make a speech on the whisky tax.

VISITING THE WATER-COOLER.

The effects of visits to the water-cooler were more visible than ever in all parts of the House, and the snoring was louder and more frequent. When necessary, members were waked up by their friends, and voted in accordance with their directions, dropping asleep again almost before their votes were out of their mouths.

MORE DELINQUENTS.

At precisely 3:30 o'clock the Sergeant-at-Arms brought Mr. ROSWELL HART before the bar of the House. Mr. HART'S excuse for absence was trivial, and gave opportunities, well employed by members from both sides, for jokes. He was released from arrest, and suffered the infliction of the usual fine, which is $2.

Messrs. SITGREAVES, FARNSWORTH, STOKES, INGERSOLL, ANDERSON and PATTERSON were similarly arraigned, and, after making humorous speeches of excuse, were discharged from arrest, and fined.

MORE ABOUT ARRESTS.

Gen. SCHENCK again exhibited his determination to fight it out on his line all night, Other reports were received regarding absentees, including a statement that a clerk at Willard's Hotel had prevented messengers from visiting the rooms of members who lodged there. Mr. CONKLING objected to the reception of detailed histories of the excursions of messengers. Gen. GARFIELD, of Ohio, appeared in arrest, but was released, having been previously excused on account of sickness, and stated that, notwithstanding his illness, his admiration of the pluck of the House was such that he could not resist his desire to be present. Others offered sickness as an excuse for absence, and Gen. SCHENCK inquired if any epidemic prevailed. Mr. BRANDEGEE reported through the Sergeant-at-Arms that he had been made ill by eating oysters, and Mr. HART stated that Mr. GRISWOLD was suffering similarly from the same oysters. A question was raised as to the possibility of two gentlemen being able to eat the same oysters, which was decided in the negative by the Chair, and that one must have devoured the shells. A proposition to arraign the absentees, not then arrested, before the House at a subsequent session, was agreed to, and at 4:15 Gen. SCHENCK moved to suspend the call for the purpose of proceeding with the consideration of the bill and pushing it to a final passage. At this some of the sleepers woke up and resumed their seats.

FILLIBUSTERING.

Great confusion prevailed; cigars were lighted, double rations of lunch were ordered. and the House seemed to settle down with new determination for the fight. Motions to adjourn were made, amendments to those motions were offered, and the yeas and nays being ordered on each motion and amendment, the fillibustering commenced again in earnest.

DILATORY MOTIONS.

The votes on the adjournment motions developed the fact that no quorum was present, and it was clear that very gradually the sentiment of the House was changing favorably to them. Sleepers were waked up with kicks, nudges and paper balls. Mr. ELDRIDGE, hitherto the leader of the Opposition, and who had promised to stand by Mr. SCHENCK, commenced to show signs of weariness, and during the roll call and consequent comparative silence, two-thirds of the members present dropped asleep.

SUBTERFUGE.

Gen. SCHENCK finally startled them into wakefulness by the announcement that the deserters—meaning thereby those who had been arrested for absence—had all gone over to the opposition and were fighting as deserters generally do, against their former friends, striving to accomplish an adjournment.

Mr. INGERSOLL immediately verified this statement by pressing a motion to adjourn, which being put plump without any amendment or fillibustering, was very nearly carried, the vote standing 57 yeas to 58 nays. This vote was taken at 5:10.

Gen. SCHENCK seeing that the deserters, as he termed them, had materially strengthened the opposition, and, with the aid of the exhaustion of others, would be likely to carry their ends, arose to a question of privilege, stating that, according to the rule of the House, no member could address the Chair or vote on any subject pending while an unpaid fine was recorded against him.

He was ruled down, with motions to adjourn until Friday next.

YEAS AND NAYS TO WASTE TIME.

The yeas and nays were called several times on these propositions, and at 6 o'clock there were 51 votes recorded in favor of immediate adjournment and 52 against it. Gen. SCHENCK renewed his question of privilege at 6:15 o'clock, and was again fillibustered by adjournment motions.

OFFER OF COMPROMISE.

In the meantime Mr. ELDRIDGE and other Democrats had repeatedly offered to allow the bill to be put on its final passage at any given time provided they were allowed one hour for debate of its provisions previously.

HOW THE LEADERS STOOD IT.

From 5 until 6 o'clock the exhibitions of exhaustion and weariness on the part of both sides were very frequent. Gen. SCHENCK, however, held his position as leader of the anti-adjournment party with unflinching endurance, and showed no signs of giving out. On the contrary, his opponents seemed very tired, and some of them were allowed to sleep by their friends, in order that they might act as fresh reliefs for their overburdened colaborers. At 6:30, during a call of the yeas and nays on a motion to adjourn until Friday, more than two-thirds of the House went to sleep.

DAYLIGHT, BUT NO SURRENDER.

Daylight commenced to streak through the skylights, finding the House still determined in its partisan opposition. For seventeen hours the bill had been, practically, before the House, the Democrats exerting themselves to gain opportunities of debate and to kill it, while the Unionists, with great determination, held fast to their policy of pushing the matter through, knowing that if they gave in on this bill a precedent would be established by which the opposition would not be slow to take advantage in the future. At 6:45 Messrs. RAYMOND and POMEROY, of New-York, were arraigned, having been arrested for absence. They were fined and discharged.

FIGHTING THE BATTLE OVER AGAIN.

An effort was made toward a compromise by a proposition for an informal recess until 12 o'clock, during which no vote should be taken, and any one should be allowed to speak who desired. It met with overwhelming opposition, and, the deck being cleared of fillibustering motions, an attempt was made to put the bill on its passage. Immediately the motions to adjourn were renewed, and Mr. ELDRIDGE, having been waked up by an unusually large negative to such a proposition, revived and renewed his leadership of the fillibusters.

GETTING HUNGRY—GAS TURNED OFF.

The proximity of the breakfast hour seemed to revive the whole House, resulting in a strict party vote on several questions. At 7 o'clock, Mr. SCHENCK plainly announced his determination to insist on the call of the House for a short time longer, so that a sufficient number of his friends might be brought in to relieve those who had been on duty all night, and thereby worry out the opposition. Several Democrats thanked him for his magnanimity. It was evident that the physical endurance of the opposition, for the question had resolved itself into that and nothing more, was failing, although they were nearly all awake. The gas being turned off the galleries began to fill again, although many occupants had remained in them all night.

ESCAPE OF A MEMBER.

At 7:15 o'clock, much to the astonishment of all hands, Mr. INGERSOLL was missed from the floor and made his appearance in the galleries. How and when he had escaped no one knew. His keys were thrown up to him by a friend, and he left the building for the third time during the session.

TRYING TO COMPROMISE.

At 7:30 Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, arose and rehearsed the history of the bill and the course of the minority, asking again for an arrangement to the effect that his party should be allowed an hour for discussion.

Mr. BOUTWELL stated that he was willing to grant the hour, provided the opposition would commence then, and agree after its conclusion to allow the bill to go to its final passage. Mr. RANDALL replied that his party were not physical giants, and after twenty-four hours of hard work in opposing the majority, they were not able to debate the bill as it deserved. Mr. INGERSOLL surreptitiously appeared on the floor again, and offered to make a proposition, but was choked off with a charge that he had acted the part of a traitor to his party. Mr. COBB entered a formal objection to all debate until a proper question was brought before the House.

BEDLAM.

Mr. INGERSOLL attempted to make his proposition, which was for a recess, but was silenced by cries of order. The Speaker thumped his gavel amid great confusion and laughter, but order was not restored. No debate was allowed, however, and for about half an hour the House remained without a question before it. Mr. ROLLINS in the chair, at 7:45 made a mistake in announcing the vote, on a proposition to adjourn, and some of the members started for their hats but were recalled and the blunder amended.

MORE MOTIONS AND ATTEMPTS TO FIX THINGS.

Mr. SHELLABARGER explained that he understood that the majority were for discussion, but he was afraid it could not be done without interfering with the interests of the Judiciary Committee and their right to report on certain important measures. Mr. BOUTWELL proposed a compromise in the way of a recess until 11 o'clock, giving to the minority the hour between 11 and 12 for discussion. Mr. LE BLOND, from the minority, stated that they could not accept the proposition, as they would not be in condition for discussion so soon after the night's exhaustion. By general consent, the discussion of the proposition was continued, and Mr. SCHENCK urged the immediate passage of the bill, claiming that the majority should not submit to the dictates of the minority, and he proposed to wait until enough members on the majority side came in to pass the bill over the heads of the minority. Mr. LE BLOND and others from the Democratic side immediately cried out: "You can't do it," "You shan't do it."

STRATEGY—SCARCITY OF FOOD.

At 7:50 Mr. BOUTWELL'S proposition for a recess until 11 o'clock, was made successful by a flank movement, emanating from an unexpected source, being no less than Speaker COLFAX himself. He entertained the proposition coming from Gov. BOUTWELL, into whose hands the Judiciary Committee had placed the bill, as the will of the Committee, and announced it as carried by unanimous consent, because he did not recognize any of the members who were on the floor trying to catch his eye to object to it. Several times during the night the supplies of provender in the restaurants gave out, and the restauranters were obliged to send up to the city for more. The bottles around the water-coolers were frequently replenished, and a majority of the members seemed contented to stay for weeks, and would have done so if Gov. BOUTWELL had not urged his recess proposition.

THE RESULT.

The House at 8 o'clock this morning closed a continuous session of twenty-four hours devoted wholly to an attempt, on the part of the majority, to force a vote on the bill prohibiting any person who has been connected with the rebellion from practicing in any United States Court, and to an attempt on the part of the minority to get one hour's debate upon the bill. The minority triumphed as they deserved to do. They had a right to what they asked, which was very little compared with what the importance of the subject required. Very many of the majority conceded this fully, and Mr. BOUTWELL himself acknowledged that it was wholly impossible to discuss the subject within the time allowed, but a majority of the dominant party, thought that inasmuch as the minority had demanded an hour for debate as a right, it was incumbent on them to refuse for the purpose of showing that the minority had no rights which the majority was bound to respect. Mr. SCHENCK at the very last moment insisted upon exercising this power with relentless vigor, in order, as he said, to show that it was the majority and not the minority which ruled the House. The Democrats persisted in their resistance in perfectly good temper, and with great courage and endurance, considering the unequal nature of the contest. To call the yeas and nays and thus protract a session indefinitely requires one-fifth of all those voting, and the Democrats had just about enough to do this and none to spare. They were required therefore to keep their seats throughout, while the majority, by taking turns, could get refreshments and rest. The majority offered once or twice late at night to permit the debate demanded if the Democrats would take it then and vote next day, but this they refused, because they were too exhausted and because the majority would leave the hall. At 8 o'clock this morning Mr. RANDALL made a very clear statement of the case, and said the minority were willing to go to the country on the issue they had made. He appealed to the majority to concede what they asked and allow them an hour at the next day session. Mr. BOUTWELL said he would assent provided they would take it at 11 o'clock Wednesday, after a recess until that time, and then allow a vote to be taken at 12. Mr. SCHENCK opposed this as a surrender of everything they had struggled for all night, and said the majority would persist until they forced a vote. The minority said they had already shown that this could not be done, and that they were ready to make the demonstration still more complete if required. Mr. DAWSON said he considered Mr. BOUTWELL'S proposition perfectly fair, and he hoped no Democrat would oppose it. It was then acceded to by unanimous consent, and at 8 the House took a recess till 11. When they again met debate was had for an hour, none but Democrats speaking, except Mr. BOUTWELL, who closed the debate in a speech of ten minutes, and the bill was passed—ayes 109; nays 42.

Proceedings of Wednesday.

SENATE......WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

The Chair laid before the Senate a response from the Secretary of the Treasury to the resolution of Dec. 5, asking for information about Government advertising in the papers of this District. It was ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Petitions and memorials were introduced by Messrs. WADE, HOWE, FESSENDEN, EDMUNDS and others, which were appropriately referred. Among them was one from a bank at St. Albans, Vt., asking to be reimbursed for money taken from the bank during the St. Albans rebel raid.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee of the District of Columbia, reported the bill to incorporate the Washington County Horse Railroad, with certain House amendments, in which concurrence was recommended.

The amendments were concurred in, and the bill goes back to the House for agreement in certain verbal amendments of the Senate.

MISSOURI STATE MILITIA.

Mr. HENDERSON offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Military Committee to inquire if, under present legislation, the ten regiments of Missouri State militia, mustered into the United States service, are entitled to bounty; if not, to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Bounty Laws that they shall be so entitled.

UNITED STATES PRISONERS.

Mr. HARRIS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill granting to persons confined in State Penitentiaries under sentence of Federal Courts, the same incentives to and removals for good conduct extended to convicts in the same Penitentiaries under sentence from the State Courts, with an amendment striking out the first section and inserting a provision that all persons confined as above, who shall so conduct themselves that no charge for misconduct shall be sustained against them, shall have a deduction of one month in each year made from the term of their sentence.

THE BILL TO PREVENT SMUGGLING.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill, supplementary to an act, to prevent smuggling, &c., providing that said bill shall be so construed as not to affect any right of suit or prosecution which may have accrued under any prior act of Congress repealed or supplied by said act previous to July 18, 1866, and all such suits as have been or shall be commenced under such prior acts, shall be tried and judgment executed as if said act had not been passed.

It was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill providing that it shall be lawful for any officers of the Government, or other persons entitled to the franking privilege, to exercise that privilege by his own written autograph signature upon the matter franked; and all letters not so franked shall be charged regular postage. And it further authorizes the appointment of a Franking Clerk by the head of each Executive Department, under regulations to be prescribed by the Postmaster-General. Referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads.

EXTENSION OF PATENT.

Mr. WILLEY introduced a bill to extend the patent of DANIEL WOODBURY for improvement in horse-power, if, upon hearing, the Commissioner of Patents concludes the same should be extended. It was referred to the Committee on Patents.

THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

Mr. NORTON introduced a bill amendatory of the Homestead Law and for other purposes, which provides that in the case of any person who was in the military or naval service at the date of the said act of May 20, 1862, and who at the time was a resident upon any of the public lands of the United States under the preëmption laws, and whose family or some member thereof resided on the land he may desire to enter, and upon which a *bona fide* settlement has been made, the period of five years settlement required by said act shall be estimated from the 20th of May, 1862, and at the expiration of five years from that date a patent shall issue to said person. Section two extends the provisions of the foregoing section to the widow of a soldier or sailor dying in the service. Section three provides that nothing in the act shall be construed as reducing the quantity of land to which such persons were entitled under the preëmption laws on account of any railroad or any grant whatever, when the preëmption claim had its inception prior to the location of such railroad or other grant. Section four provides that the applicant, to change a preëmption to a homestead entry, shall pay to the Register and Receiver, each, as Commissioners, at the time of application, one per centum upon the cash price, as fixed by the law of the land, applied for, and the like commissions when the claim is finally established. It was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

POST-OFFICE MONEY ORDERS.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill amendatory of the postal laws, &c, providing that the schedule of charges for postal money orders be so modified that the fee for an order not exceeding ten dollars shall be ten cents; from ten to thirty dollars fifteen cents, and above thirty dollars twenty-five cents; and that the compensation of Deputy Postmasters for the payment of money orders shall be increased from one-eighth to one-fourth of one per cent. on the gross amount paid. Section 2 authorizes the issue of duplicate orders in cases of loss by the Superintendent of the Money Order Office without additional charge. Section 3 provides penalties for forging of money orders or the procuring of money upon the same. Section 4 authorizes the appointment in the Post-office Department of a Superintendent of Foreign Mails, at a salary of $3,000, and one additional Clerk of Class 4 for the same service. Section 5 authorizes the appointment in the office of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General of a Superintendent of Dead Letters, at a salary of $2,000. It was referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill for the establishment of a "Howard University" unconditional for the education of youth in the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

TEST OATH FOR LAWYERS.

The bill of the House prescribing rules for the qualification of lawyers practicing in Courts of the United States, was announced from the House at 12:45, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

LAND CLAIMS IN LOUISIANA.

A bill for the relief of the heirs of JACOB BOULIGNY was reported from the Committee on Private Land Claims, by Mr. HARRIS, and was passed. It confirms the title of JOHN E. BOULIGNY, deceased, a member of Congress from Louisiana a few years since, to a tract of 75,000 acres of land in Louisiana. It is an old claim, and has frequently been before Congress, but has always failed heretofore to pass both Houses in time to become a law.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Tariff Bill came up at 1 o'clock as the unfinished business of yesterday.

Mr. SPRAGUE was entitled to the floor, and after a few remarks he moved to amend by increasing the duty on brown linen, ducks, canvas, paddings, &c., from 3 cents per square yard, and 35 per cent. *ad valorem*, on the bill, to 4 cents per yard and 35 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Mr. SHERMAN took the floor, and spoke on the general subject of the tariff and revenue. He had listened with interest and attention to the speech of Mr. CATTELL yesterday, and was much pleased with it, because it reminded him of a good old-fashioned protective tariff Whig speech. He did not, however, agree with Mr. CATTELL in the use of terms. The use of general phrases is apt to mislead the mind. Thus, when we hear of a free-trade tariff, which is in itself an absurdity and a contradiction—a tariff of even 10 per cent. is a limitation of trade—every tariff is protective, because to the extent that it imposes duties upon foreign manufactures it protects home manufactures. The first Tariff Bill of the United States, which was signed by WASHINGTON, was called a bill to protect American industry, although it imposed a tariff of but 10 per cent., and in many cases less than that. The Tariff bill or 1846 usually, called a free-trade tariff, imposed average duties of 24¼ per cent., some of them as high as 30. We cannot legislate on this subject now as we could before the war. Then we could throw off the duties on a great many articles, because it was not necessary either for revenue or protection. But now we are compelled to levy on everything to raise revenue. We cannot regard this from the same standpoint from which we discussed a tariff bill in the olden times, when it was the subject of dispute between parties in the country. We have now to consider it in the light of a burden thrown upon us by the war, and the first and most obvious inquiry of every Senator ought to be how much it is necessary to raise by tariff on imported goods. All the revenue required to be raised in gold must be raised by revenue on imported goods. While we have a depreciated currency it would be idle to require domestic duties to be paid in gold. It would be to legalize a currency and repudiate it. With imported goods it is different—all imported goods are bought with gold, all transactions on imported goods are based on gold, and, being the product of a foreign country, they must be paid for in gold, the only money known to the commerce of the world. The financial policy of the country during the war compels us now to raise a very large amount of money in gold. The interest we now pay upon the outstanding gold bonds of the United States, according to the statement of the Secretary, is $82,480,531. By the terms of all the outstanding bonds, except of compound interest notes, they are convertible into gold-bearing bonds, at six per cent. This conversion must be met within a year or a little more. When they are converted the amount that will be required in gold to meet the interest obligations of the Government will be $131,353,977. In addition to this there must be raised an amount required to maintain our foreign intercourse and other liabilities growing out of treaties, &c., which it is estimated will amount to $6,000,000. The aggregate amount of gold necessary for the present fiscal year will be not less than $140,000,000. In addition to this there are bonds which are to be paid in gold, $16,000,000 of which will mature within the next fiscal year. With the necessity for us to raise $140,000,000 a year in gold, it is absurd to talk of a free-trade tariff, and it is unnecessary to talk of a protective, because we cannot possibly frame a tariff to raise $140,000,000 in gold without protecting to a very large extent our home industry. To the extent that this amount is levied on articles that may be produced in this country, to that extent it operates for protection. The rate of duties to be levied on articles of this kind under this bill will not be less than 50 per cent. *ad valorem*. It is manifest, then, that the main object of the Tariff Bill is to produce $140,000,000. We may very properly leave the question of protection as matter of detail, because it would be impossible to frame a tariff bill without protection. It is sometimes said that the present Tariff Bill will produce that amount, because during the last fiscal year it produced $179,000,000. This is not correct. During the last year our importations swelled beyond any former experience in this country. It yielded us a revenue of $179,000,000, but under the very same law the year before it was only $84,000,000. The cause of this great increase is easily explained. When the war closed the Southern States were depleted of everything produced by foreign as well as domestic manufactures. Merchants in the North had been letting their stocks get low, and with the sudden fall in gold which followed the close of the war, they imported very largely. We cannot depend for the next fiscal year upon the present tariff bill. It will not raise more than $125,000,000 or $130,000,000. The pending bill proposed an advance of about 10 per cent. on manufactures. Mr. SHERMAN then examined the details of the bill, explaining the motives that actuated the Committee in adopting the different rates established by the bill.

Mr. FESSENDEN opposed the amendment of Mr. SPRAGUE, and in the course of his remarks said that commerce was a great arm of national wealth, and in protecting manufactures it must not be destroyed. Although he was a protective tariff man, he did not go so far as to say it was advisable, whatever might be the condition of the country, whenever a particular interest sprang up, to place such duties upon the foreign article as would prevent its importation. He thought it best to proceed gradually in all such matters. He hoped Mr. SPRAGUE'S amendment would not be adopted. He had great respect, he said, for the manufactures of the country. But he could tell the Senate now, that from the testimony before the Committee—from all he and that Committee knew—it would not do to leave the formation of the tariff to the manufacturers. They have too much interest in it, and, as it has been said, there is a great deal of human nature in men.

Mr. JOHNSTON spoke in favor of the principle of protection, as essential to the welfare of the country at the present time.

Mr. SPRAGUE'S amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. SPRAGUE moved to amend by increasing the duty on jute, hemp, &c., from 3 to 6¾ cents per yard, and from 30 to 35 per cent. *ad valorem*. Disagreed to.

Mr. SPRAGUE moved to amend by increasing the duty on threads, patent threads, saddler's threads, &c., from 30 to 36 per cent. Disagreed to.

Mr. SPRAGUE moved to amend by increasing the duty on nets or seines made of hemp, &c., from 30 to 36 per cent.

Mr. FESSENDEN said that amendment had already been adopted. Disagreed to.

Mr. SPRAGUE moved to amend by increasing the duty on fish lines from 30 to 35 per cent. Disagreed to.

Several other amendments for increasing the duty on articles of linen manufacture, were offered by Mr. SPRAGUE, and disagreed to.

Mr. FOSTER moved to amend by reducing the duty on salt in bulk and rock salt, from 24 to 18 cents per hundred; and on salt in bags or sacks, from 30 to 24 cents per hundred.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the amendments proposed by Mr. FOSTER were as the Commissioners originally reported on the subject.

Mr. FOSTER advocated his amendment in a short speech. The present duty on salt, he said, was 160 per cent. on its value at the place where it was imported.

Mr. CHANDLER said the salt manufacturers held a meeting some time ago and concluded that it would need 40 cents a hundred to protect them. Salt was an article produced entirely by labor. In 1856 it could be produced in Michigan at 75 cents per barrel, now it could not be made, except at a loss, for $2 per barrel. He would move to make the duty 30 and 40 cents, instead of 18 and 24 cents.

Mr. FOSTER said the great danger was that home manufacture would be protected to death. If the cost of living was increased as in this item of salt, it would be impossible to carry on any manufacture.

Mr. CHANDLER congratulated Mr. FOSTER on the stride he had made in reducing the cost of living. Every man consumed about ten pounds of salt per annum.

Mr. FOSTER proposed to reduce the cost of living exactly one-tenth of six cents per annum.

Mr. WILLIAMS said the duty on salt must be increased with the duty on other articles. The representatives of this interest had been before the Committee on Finance, and had by their statements induced the decrease now in the bill.

Mr. WILLEY favored the duty reported by the Committee.

Mr. MORGAN said the industry of the country was abundantly protected in this bill. He believed the salt duty passed the House precisely as it was in the bill, and he hoped the Senate would adhere to it.

The amendment of Mr. FOSTER was disagreed to—yeas 11, nays 18.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend by inserting in the free list books, charts, maps, &c., imported for the use of public libraries, colleges, schools, philosophical and literary societies. Pending the consideration of this amendment the Senate adjourned at 5 o'clock, it having been ascertained that there was not a quorum present.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House reassembled at 11 o'clock A. M., and continued the legislative session of Tuesday.

Mr. FINCK took the floor, and led off in the hour's debate against Mr. BOUTWELL'S bill to impose the test-oath on attorneys and counselors practising in the Federal Courts. He said that the scenes in the House during last night and this morning must have demonstrated that it is always well for the majority to be liberal to a minority on all legislative subjects. If the gentleman who had charge of the bill had been liberal enough to allow the Democratic side of the House reasonable time for discussion, those scenes would not have been witnessed. This bill was one of a series of measures intended to invade the just jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States, and to subvert it and its just powers to the will of the Legislative Department of the Government. It was intended to invade the decision of the Supreme Court respecting the test oath as applied to attorneys and counselors-at-law. It was a bill to do indirectly that which, according to the opinion of the Supreme Court, could not be done openly. Referring to Mr. BOUTWELL'S remarks that he wished to preserve the Supreme Court from the contamination of traitors, Mr. FINCK said that three-fourths of the eminent lawyers of the country would vastly prefer being associated with ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS than with the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, BENJAMIN F. BUTLER. The gentleman (Mr. BOUTWELL) ought to remember that not over a year ago the Lieutenant-General of the United States Army entertained Mr. STEPHENS as an invited guest at a public reception, and that gentlemen on the other side of the Chamber, among them Mr. BOUTWELL, had taken him by the hand. Was Gen. GRANT, or were those gentlemen contaminated by the presence of Mr. STEPHENS? He gave it as his deliberate judgment that the principles of the dominant party in Congress were not in conformity with the principles of the Constitution and of the Government; and hence the efforts of that party to change the Constitution and to invade the jurisdiction of the Executive and of the judiciary.

Mr. ROGERS followed on the same side of the question, contending that the bill was an *ex post facto* law—a bill of attainder, and a deprivation of citizens of the right of trial by Jury. In his peroration he declared whenever the Supreme Court is stricken down then liberty no longer in the country will dwell, but it will flee, and despotism will be found lodging itself in the arms of the legislative power, inflicting its tyrannical hand with the will of a tiger upon the other arms of the Government, and breaking down that symmetry of form and that beauty of operations which our fathers—who had covered with glory the Revolution of 1777—laid down as fundamental principles, which were guarantees and safeguards of the rights and liberties of their descendants who were to come after them.

Mr. NIBLACK followed on the same side. He declared it unjust to the Federal Courts to intimate that they intended to do anything not consistent with the strictest rules of propriety. The bill was intended to strike at the independence of the Federal Courts, and at the pardoning power of the Government. If Mr. STEVENS' theory that the men who fought against the United States were not traitors, but were alien enemies, were correct, then this bill would fail to accomplish the very object for which it was designed.

Mr. BOYER declared that he was opposed to this bill, because it sought to override by legislation, the solemn decision of the highest tribunal of the country; because it singled out one profession for punishment while members of all professions were liable to the same penalties, and because it made no distinction between those who voluntarily engaged in the rebellion, and those who under force of circumstances identified themselves with it.

At this point when the clock indicated that it was within one moment of noon, Mr. BOYER yielded to Mr. BOUTWELL who moved that the House do now adjourn. The motion was agreed to.

Immediately afterward the Speaker called the House to order, announcing that the House would now in conformity with the agreement of yesterday, proceed to vote on the passage of the bill.

All dilatory motions, including that to lay the bill on the table, being withdrawn, Mr. BOYER by unani

Continued on Eighth Page.

THE SOUTHWEST.

Celebration of the Anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans—The Crop Prospects—Telegraphs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 12, 1867.

The anniversary of this day, fraught with such important consequences to America, passed off without much enthusiasm even in this city, while in Congress it was treated with contempt. Permit me for a moment to consider the immediate effects of JACKSON's victory. The Mississippi outlet had been a subject of anxiety and excitement throughout the entire West, and when Col. BURR came on from New-York to organize an expedition for the occupation of the Spanish possessions in North America, he was joined by Western men, who sought the right of free navigation and untaxed deposit at New-Orleans, but abandoned his enterprise so soon as it was discovered that it had not the sanction of the Federal Government or meditated the severance of the Union. The acquisition of Louisiana was an accident. The American Minister had been instructed to negotiate for the free navigation of the Mississippi and commercial privileges at New-Orleans. NAPOLEON dreaded the English supremacy on the ocean. Receiving dispatches which announced that a hostile expedition had sailed from England for the West Indies, he foresaw that Louisiana must fall into her hands, as the French colonial possessions in Canada and the West Indies had done. He instructed his Minister to sell Louisiana to the American Government at any price, in order that it might pass into the hands of a Power that could hold it. The American Minister, astonished at the proposal, accepted the responsibility of the purchase, and Mr. JEFFERSON esteemed it of such importance as to justify what he considered a constraint of the Constitution to acquire it. The defence of Louisiana was conducted under great difficulties. There were no railways then to send troops across the country, and therefore the defence was limited to the few Tennessee and Kentucky militia, who came down in flatboats, with those of Louisiana and New Orleans. There was even one or more battalions of colored troops, to whom Gen. JACKSON devoted a paragraph in his address to his soldiers. New-Orleans was comparatively a small place, and its people new to our language, institutions and interests.

As a proof of the inability of the Federal Government to give protection to all its territories at that time, it sent no troops, and a requisition for ordnance stores made by Gen. JACKSON the preceding Summer, did not arrive until after the battle. The Fort Pitt foundry could not then turn out its fifty millions of pounds of ordnance and ordnance iron for war purposes. The nation was in its infancy, and protection to manufactures unknown. Louisiana was purchased for a few millions of dollars, but the confirmation of its title cost the blood of many good Western men who maintained this outpost of the nation with little aid from the Government, then oppressed by the common enemy elsewhere. The successful defence of New-Orleans, we may suppose, prevented the establishment of a Southern Canada, for if Great Britain conquered Canada from the French and held it against one or more American expeditions projected against it, there is no reason to doubt the same result in regard to Louisiana. But JACKSON repulsed the British, and observe the result on our national interests.

The great outlet port of New-Orleans was confined in American hands, a most valuable sugar district, producing before the war nearly half a million hogsheads, a most extensive extent of cotton and tobacco territory, with that invaluable region east of the Rocky Mountains in which precious metals and minerals are daily developed. These fertile regions, with their thriving cities, the home of so many millions—these invaluable productions, the source of so much unchangeable and imputed wealth to the whole country—all date the beginning of their prosperity from the day that JACKSON repulsed the British fleet at New-Orleans. It may be orthodox in modern politics to deny to JACKSON his triumphs, as was repeatedly done by Rome to such benefactors as MARIUS; but no one can deny that the victory of the 8th was fraught with results, even to the material prosperity of the Union, for which every American should be grateful. But not having been appointed to deliver an address to your readers we may leave the subject.

POLITICS

seem to have died out entirely. The organization of a territorial government offers very little inducement to resident loyalists, for, as there will be very few officers, Federal or State, in comparison with the whole population qualified for office, the partisans do not manifest much disposition to engage in that pursuit, just as most prudent persons are shy of any other gift enterprise. The disloyal element—so called—are, of course, out of the range of promotion; they are very quiet and docile, and have gone to work or to play when they have a chance, without appearing to remember there is such a thing as political patronage. The darkies are perfectly satisfied with their relations, which are very much what they always were—that is, they do the same kind of work, and are paid by the day, instead of a lifetime. If they strike on one "mean white man," they hunt round until they find some one they can trust. So they all jostle into suitable places, and everything goes on smoothly—that is, there are no rows between the races, nor between Northern and Southern people. As a specimen of a darkey in search of an honest patron, we may give the following, which is not told as a sectionalism, but which might as well have occurred with a roving adventurer of one section as another. A man at Memphis wishing to hire a plantation hand—an experienced darkey—subjected him to the following inquiry:

"Whar was you raised anyhow?"

He did not receive any satisfactory response, and went on: "Cos lass year I hire to a gemplum fromway yunder fur three hundred dollars. Well, we lay by cotton. That gemplum he sell out, he say, and another one took place, but dat fuss one, he nuvver pay me, and the nex one, he say he's got nothing to do with it. Well, I work on; bime-by we begin to pick cotton, and bale it, and send it to de landing. Den dis second gemplum he leave, and another one come in and say he done bought the others out, but he don't know nothing about paying we all; about the time he gets the last of the cotton hauled off he left to go to New-Orleens to git money to settle up. Next day one of the neighbors cum and claim the corn in the field, and I never see nare one of dose gemplums since."

"Why did you not apply at the Bureau?"

"De man and de cotton all gone. We complemise on de corn, but what was 175 bushels corn in de field 'mongst six families? Now, Sir, jest tell me somebody dat knows you, and will go security dat you'll be here next Christmas, and me an you will trade, but if you is one of dose flyabout gemplums, as I call them, I can't afford to lose nare a nother yeare work on them."

THE NEXT CROP.

The levees will, it is hoped, be repaired before the Spring rise, and as a large extent of ground was rattooned an increase of the sugar crop may be reasonably anticipated. The cotton culture is subject to the disadvantages of irregular and discouraged labor, and while it is not proper to make any predictions before a crop is even planted, the failure of so many cotton amateur planters has a tendency to turn over the enterprise to more experienced hands, and to deter foreign capital from investment.

The freedmen seem undecided whether to hire out or rent lands and work for themselves. In some sections they do the one, and in others prefer the other. The experiment has not been entirely to their satisfaction either way. As hirelings they are subject to the restraints which must be imposed on labor, which if intermitted is lost, on the other hand they meet with great difficulty in maintaining themselves with any degree of comfort. From the causes mentioned in a former letter rents are very high in proportion to the fee simple price of land. The best cotton land commands $10 per acre, because labor can be better applied on good land than on a larger and less productive surface.

THE RIOT COMMISSION.

You are referred to the New-Orleans Press and its correspondence for particulars in regard to the riot investigations. You remember this correspondent has always maintained it was not a popular riot at all, but a conflict arising from the proposal to set up a new political authority. As the people took no part in it then, they take very little interest in it now; the less that it is belied to be a Commission to take testimony in confirmation of a verdict already decided on.

TELEGRAPH.

So the lightning by retail has changed hands once more. To-day the Press does not exactly understand the legerdemain. In a few days it will be clearer. Though averse to the aggregation of power in Congress there seems no substantial objection to their assuming the regulations of the department of news, as well as postal matter. Penny postage has done nothing for human intercourse comparable to what penny lightning would do. If men could for a few cents dictate a dispatch it would so much promote electric conversation that a telegraph pole would require a thousand strings to conduct the intercourse, and it would be far more profitable than now, when A and B dispute which of them is the heir at law to FRANKLIN or the sole transference of MORSE's immortal discovery. It really seems hard that a God-given franchise should be patented to the wire workers for ever.

W. M. B.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Unpopular Legislation—Cotton Factories in the State—Efforts to Restore Former Property—Financial Facts.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, Friday, Jan. 18, 1867.

The discontent that moved almost all classes of people in South Carolina at the legislation of the late General Assembly has rather increased than diminished during the few weeks that have intervened since the adjournment.

The universal expectation among the people was that the Legislature would enact some law affording relief in some way to debtors. The war has left thousands in debt, and hopelessly so. These want time to meet the demands of their creditors; but the Legislature gave no such time. Many debtors are hopelessly insolvent. It was expected that in behalf of these the Legislature would make some provision beyond the former laws, since here thousands have become bankrupt through no individual crime, carelessness, or even agency of themselves; but no such measures were taken by that body. Several bills for the relief of debtors were up before that body, but it persistently refused to pass any of them. It refused to allow time to debtors or even a measure that made the sittings of the courts but once a year, which was asked on the ground that the autumnal crop-gathering was the only time when the planter could hope to realize any money to be given toward the payment of old debts. It refused to enact even a bankrupt law, under which the hopelessly indebted citizen might have been set free to direct his energies without the fatal embarrassment of overhanging executions against him. It refused to enact a homestead law, which humane Legislatures in almost all the other States have enacted in times not marked by such wholesale ruin as the present. This is felt by the honest and industrious debtor to be a wrong and injustice to him, and the complaints upon this count are widespread and decided. The Legislature further decided to adhere to its old and time-dishonored law of imprisonment for debt. These steps of the Legislature are felt by those opposing them—a very powerful party and one that is on the increase—to be very severe at this juncture in our financial affairs; and the discontent is increased when they contemplate the more liberal and humane legislation of some of the adjacent States. Georgia, for example, meets the stringency of the times by a system of legislation the most liberal. The Legislature of that State has passed laws providing for the payment of debts by installments, extending through four years, the first installment not due until the 1st of January, 1868. It has also passed a liberal homestead law, allowing one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land, two horses or mules, two cows and calves, household and kitchen furniture, farming implements, and provisions for a period of one year. Besides this, it has enacted some advantageous laws extending the rights of wives.

These matters excite a good deal of discontent among the laboring classes of this State. Poverty is almost universal, and it is the poor that need relief.

Notwithstanding the financial paralysis that prevails throughout the State, unusual efforts are being made to restore our fallen fortunes—more energy than was the wont of this people during the existence of Slavery. The number of manufactories of cotton goods has been increased, and the extent of each has been largely increased, many having doubled and some quadrupled their number of spindles. We will make a brief *résumé* of the resources of the State in that line of productive industry:

1. The Graniteville Manufacturing Company, under the superintendency of WM. GREGG, Jr., is located in Edgefield District, in a little factory village that has grown up about the establishment. It runs 10,000 spindles, has 300 looms, and employs 330 operatives. The capacity of this establishment is to be doubled in the course of the present Spring.

2. The Kalmia Mills are in Edgefield District, about eight miles from Augusta, Ga. This establishment is under the direction of B. F. MORDECAI, J. W. GRADY and Dr. J. J. CHISOLM. It runs 10,000 spindles, using 600 looms, and about the same number of operatives.

3. The next factory in importance—the Vaucluse Mills—was destroyed by fire last week. It ran 4,000 spindles, and gave employment to 135 hands. It was situated about two miles north of Graniteville. The destruction of this establishment throws adrift about 350 persons, left now destitute.

4. Lawson's Fork Factory is situated five miles east of Spartanburg. It runs 1,660 spindles, 25 looms, employing 60 operatives.

5. The Batesville Manufacturing Company is at Buena Vista, in Greenville District. It runs 1,260 spindles, 36 looms, and employs 50 operatives. It is under the superintendence of JAMES MONTGOMERY.

6. McBee's Mills are seven miles from the town of Greenville. It runs 1,130 spindles, 22 looms, 120 wood spindles, and employs 40 hands. L. H. SHUMATE is Superintendent.

7. Barksdale Factory, on Enoree River, in Spartanburgh, twenty miles south of the Court-house, runs a thousand spindles, and fifty hands.

8. Crawfordsville Factory, eighteen miles from Spartanburgh, runs a thousand spindles, twenty looms.

9. Cedar Hill Factory, in Spartanburgh District, runs a thousand spindles in twenty looms.

10. Lester Cotton Factory, in Greenville District, runs 840 spindles, and employs thirty operatives. The capacity is to be doubled during the present Winter.

11. Valley Falls Factory, five miles from Spartanburgh Court-house, runs 500 spindles.

12. Fingerville Factory, north of Spartanburgh Court-house, [illegible] spindles in twenty looms.

This exhibit presents over 32,000 as the number of spindles in operation in South Carolina. It will be observed that all these cotton factories are in parts of the State where very little cotton is grown—Spartanburgh, Greenville and Edgefield Districts. It is because they cannot produce cotton that they devote themselves to manufacturing it.

BOISE.

CALIFORNIA GOSSIP.

The Weather—Land Slides—Mining Affairs—The China Steamships—California Silk—Theatricals—Holidays.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Dec. 28, 1866.

If you keep on knocking down the price of gold and show such a want of appreciation of our product, we shall not exert ourselves to send it to you. The way your market stands to-day the inducements to ship are not great, and it is a question whether it is not really for the interests of California that gold should fall, as it will have a tendency to check any surplus shipments and abridge orders for goods. A high premium on gold is a temptation to our people to order larger supplies than are really necessary, and in consequence they accumulate large stocks, overlooking the fact that they pay inflation prices. The fall in gold would naturally advance prices here, but this market is influenced in a very slight degree, as there is not surplus capital enough to enable merchants to buy on speculation in anticipation of advanced prices, which are governed altogether by the demand without reference to cost; and to force goods on the market in the absence of demand is to sacrifice.

This is the dull season for jobbers, in consequence of the state of the roads and difficulty of transporting goods into the interior. Country traders lay in their stocks for the Winter before the rainy season sets in, and the demand, therefore, ceases for a period of four months. Just now, the whole country is very soft from the recent heavy rains, that have made traveling very unpleasant, and in many sections impossible, it having rained continuously for over two weeks, during which period our usual full season supply has fallen. The rain guage showed a fall of seven inches in twenty-four hours, the heaviest ever known in the country for the period. In the interior the sudden rising of the mountain streams and rivers has done some damage—in many places land slides have occurred, blocking up the roads, and a great number of bridges and lots of fences have been carried away. These land slides are curious things; without any warning whatever half a dozen acres of side hill and forrest starts suddenly, and carrying everything in its track deposits itself in the valley, frequently burrying cattle and not unfrequently buildings.

On the road to Virginia City is a locality that, a few Winters ago, was a stage station and a wayside inn, but which is now obliterated, and the stage rattles over the surface, beneath which are several outbuildings, including a stable a hundred feet long and some fifty animals. A land slide walked over the whole concern, burying everything beneath, and leaving not a vestige visible. The most remarkable part of it was the apparently undisturbed aspect of the place. Pine trees, 150 feet high, stand perpendicular in the soil that had come down from the mountain side, the slide not disturbing their equilibrium in the least. We hear of several rather serious slides at various points, but no lives lost. The telegraph, which is getting to be the greatest medium of unreliable yarns known, had the whole country under water, and reported one farmer's loss of animals at five hundred. The man writes to one of the papers and says the telegraph is nearer the truth than usual, and is correct into four hundred and eighty-six—he had lost fourteen. Speaking of the telegraph, we are kept in a constant state of feverishness by the conflicting news that comes over the wires. Treasury Department are to be discharged, and we sympathize with the girls; next day they are not to be discharged, nobody thought of it. Telegraphic news must not only be taken with a little salt, but with suspicion. You must set it away like a bottle of wine to settle and let the froth evaporate and the sediment go to the bottom. We expect better things hereafter, since Mr. SIMONTON has assumed the duties of telegraphic news agent. We beg he will not harrow us up as we have been, we can't stand it.

A grand demonstration is to be given on Monday evening, at the Occidental, to celebrate the sailing of the pioneer steamer of the Pacific Mail Company's line to China.

From present appearances the first voyage of the *Colorado* will entail a fearful loss upon the Steamship Company, for the number of passengers will scarcely exceed thirty, and the freight a mere trifle. The line must be run at a great loss for some time to come, and the subsidy received from the Government will fall far short of paying the running expenses. It is a great undertaking, and the Company deserve great praise for their enterprise and the liberal manner in which they have provided for every contingency. The *Colorado* has been overhauled, strengthened and fitted up at great expense for this service; the rates of passage are extremely low, and offer great inducements for those who can indulge in the luxury of a trip to the celestial regions. It will be a perfect pleasure excursion, and it is a wonder that of the many who are able to travel a few should not be found in your City to take this trip around the world, to get rid of the disagreeable features of a Winter in New-York. It is to be hoped that the line will eventually be liberally patronized, for it most certainly deserves it.

In a former letter I mentioned that we were about to inaugurate the manufactory of silk goods. In a window on Montgomery-street the first efforts of the enterprise are exhibited, being half a dozen pieces of black dress silk, a yard wide, and pronounced by competent judges equal to any imported article ever offered here. It is firm, heavy, and shows a splendid lustre, and in quality is unexceptionable. The Company are preparing to go into the manufacture of dress goods on a large scale, and hereafter the ladies of California will be wearing home manufactures instead of the imported article. The climate is particularly adapted to the raising of the silk-worm and the mulberry, and there is no reason why the enterprise should not be a perfect success.

The mining stock market still keeps up, and all dividend-paying stocks are in request. Most of the mines doing well. The large and extensive reduction works of JOHN DALL, Esq., in Washoe Valley, about sixteen miles from Virginia City, were burned a few days since, involving a loss of $160,000, upon which there was insurance for $40,000 only. Mr. DALL had just completed repairs and additions to his mill at an expense of $40,000, and was to start up the next day. This mill has been for a long time working rich ores from the various mines by the Frieberg process, roasting the ores and amalgamating in barrels, and producing excellent returns. The loss of these works is a serious one to the whole mining community as well as to Mr. DALL. They probably will not be rebuilt.

In the way of theatricals, there is not much to chronicle. We are out of "stars," and there is not much attraction at the theatres. Lady DON is playing an engagement at Maguire's to fair houses only. The Martinetti troupe are playing those same old pieces that were worn threadbare years ago by the Ravels, and we long for something new. There is a good opening for something sensational.

Christmas passed off quietly, which means that there has been no such thing as peace and quietness since, judging from the infernal noises kept up night and day by Young America. The sale of "squawks," tin horns and such like diabolical inventions must have been [illegible]. Sleep has been out of the question, and if the [illegible] on the inventors of these [illegible], ear-distracting instruments could have the desired effect, the race would be extinct.

PODGERS.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

Abstract of Bills.

TO REGULATE THE USE OF CERTAIN PIERS.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN introduced a bill providing that all that part of the water adjacent to the City of New-York, from the east side of Pier No. 2 to and including to east side of Pier No. 11, East River, shall hereafter, from the 20th of December in each year, be set apart for the exclusive use and accommodation of canal-boats, barges, &c., &c., engaged in transporting goods on the Hudson River, and for the use of lighters.

TO PREVENT OBSTRUCTIONS OF PIERS.

Mr. OAKEY gave notice of a bill providing that whenever any pier, wharf or bulkhead in the Port of New-York shall be encumbered or obstructed by any materials not affixed to such wharf, the Harbor Master is hereby authorized to require the owner or person in charge of such material forthwith to remove the same, and the Captain of the Port shall have power from time to time to make such general rules and give such directions as will secure dispatch in loading and unloading vessels, and the prompt removal of the same from the piers.

IN RELATION TO PIERS IN NEW-YORK HARBOR.

Mr. OAKEY gave notice of a bill which provides that all that portion of the waters of the Harbor of New-York, forming the easterly half of the dock slip between Piers Nos. 20 and 21, East River, together with the bulkhead between said piers and the easterly half of Pier No. 21 shall hereafter be kept for the exclusive use and accommodation of the first vessels arriving from foreign ports.

IN RELATION TO PIERS IN NEW-YORK HARBOR.

Mr. OAKEY gave notice of a bill which provides that all that portion of the waters of the Harbor of New-York forming the easterly half of the dock slip between Piers 20 and 21, East River, together with the bulkhead between said piers, and the westerly half of Pier 21 shall hereafter be kept for the exclusive use and accommodation of the fruit vessels arriving from foreign ports.

TO PREVENT OBSTRUCTIONS OF PIERS.

Mr. OAKEY gave notice of a bill providing that whenever any pier, wharf or bulkhead in the port of New-York shall be incumbered or obstructed by any material not affixed to such wharf, the Harber-master is hereby authorized to require the owner or person in charge of such material forthwith to remove the same, and the Captain of the Port shall have power from time to time to make such general rules and give such directions as will secure dispatch in loading and unloading vessels, and the prompt removal of the same from the piers.

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Loss of the Steamer Commodore.

The following is the official report of the investigation into the loss of the steamer *Commodore:*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 21, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to state that in accordance with the instructions contained in your letter of the 3d inst. an examination into the cause of the loss of the steamer *Commodore* in Long Island Sound on the 27th ult. has been made, and the evidence being before me, I am enabled to give you what I believe to be an accurate statement of all the facts in the case. They were collected by Capt. WM. BRADFORD, Supervising Inspector in New-York City, an accomplished seaman and officer.

The steamer *Commodore* was built in 1848, and was therefore more than eighteen years old at the time she was lost. She was built principally for navigating the waters of the Sound; but for some years past has been considered weak, and unsuited to Winter navigation. She was 275 feet in length, 32 feet in breadth, 11 feet deep, 1,117 tons register, and drew six feet of water when light.

In October last by reason of her ascertained unseaworthiness, the vessel was condemned by the Supervising Inspector above named. Much of her timber work and planking was found to be rotten, which added to her age, rendered her at once unsound and unsafe; whereupon she was docked and subjected to an overhauling and repairing at a cost of $10,000. This it was believed rendered her sufficiently strong for Sound navigation, but even then she was regarded by Capt. BRADFORD as poorly adapted to withstand the severe weather of the Winter season.

It seems that to the extent indicated above she was deemed fit for service upon the Sound, and upon certain conditions the local inspectors at New-London seem to have determined to grant a certificate as soon as she was properly equipped according to law. This duty, however, the owners failed to perform, and the necessary certificate was therefore properly withheld; and at the time of her last sailing she was taken to sea, in violation both of law and regulations, in an unseaworthy condition.

Had she received a certificate of sea-worthiness from the local inspectors, they would have committed a very grave error, unless the vessel was in every respect sound and fit at any time for Sound navigation, for the law does not contemplate the issuing of conditional certificates of sea-worthiness. It appears that she left the wharf at 4:10 P. M. on the 27th of December, and proceeded on her voyage; that at the time of leaving there was a lull; but previous to that it had been blowing heavily from west to west northwest during the entire day, attended with snow-squalls. The weather appeared cleared at the time she departed, and the Captain, without consulting his barometer, was induced by the apparent favorable weather to put to sea. At 8 o'clock that evening, however, the breeze freshened from the northwest, and soon increased to a violent gale, with a heavy sea, and with a flood tide making against the wind. It became rougher at 10:30, the vessel heading east ¾ north, the wind nearly aft, and steering wildly broached to and was immediately thrown upon her beam ends, and in this condition she was driven by the wind across the sound, and was brought to an anchor, with two anchors down, near Horton's Point, on Long Island, when she soon righted.

It was here discovered that she was leaking so badly that it was necessary to slip her cables and beach her, in order to save the lives of her passengers. This was fortunately accomplished without a casualty or the loss of a single life.

The cause of the leak seems to have been the severe straining which her timbers and planks experienced when she broached to, and while being driven across the Sound on her beam ends, and not, as has been stated, by her taking the ground; for it was when she had righted at her anchors, her batts and seams, which had been sprung, being then brought under water, that the leak was discovered. It is very clear from the testimony that the *Commodore* was to-day unfit for the service in which she was engaged as well by reason of her age as by her light draught of water, for this added to the effect of her top hamper, may in a great measure be attributed to the fact of her broaching to with the wind W. by N. to N. N. W., and her course E. ¾ N; she must have been yawing considerably to bring the wind upon her starboard quarter sufficiently to broach her to. Her light draught was in a great degree the cause of her steering so wildly, for the rudder not being thereby sufficiently immersed, and being frequently out of the water, could not perform its office, and the vessel was therefore in a measure at times uncontrollable.

The crew seem to have been inadequate to the emergency, for some of them were totally unacquainted with the management of boats. It is a wonder, therefore, that no lives were lost in landing. Not a little blame pertains to the Captain of the steamer for taking her to sea, knowing the character of his vessel as he must have done, on such a day, and had he consulted and relied on his barometer, he certainly would not have ventured out.

I have been at some pains to ascertain the state of the barometers at different localities at that time, and from all the information that I can gather they indicated severe weather, they being earlier in the day at an average of about 29.10, and at night as low as 28.8, an infallible indication of violent weather in these latitudes. The Captain, unfortunately, placed no reliance on his barometer on the Sound. [It is the belief of many eminent seamen, among whom may be mentioned Admiral FITZROY, that many ships are wrecked and lives lost, by a disregard of the premonitions of this useful instrument.]

From the facts above recited, gathered from the testimony of reliable witnesses, there can be no doubt that the *Commodore* was lost by reason of her manifest unfitness to withstand a gale of any severity in the waters which she was employed in navigating, arising partly from her age and subsequent weakness, partly from her light draught of water, and partly from the indiscretion of her Captain—first in taking her to sea, and then, when at sea, in not making a harbor. She was also lacking in equipments, and therefore unseaworthy, and being navigated without a certificate, her owners are liable to penalty for a violation of law.

The loss of this vessel affords another commentary on the necessity for additional and effective legislation. The law, as it now stands, is totally inadequate to the enforcement of the moral obligation of owners and others toward those who place their lives in their hands. Happily there are exceptions to this necessity, for there are many honorable and high-minded owners of vessels whose constant desire is to obey the law in all its provisions, and provide their passengers and crews with adequate protection to the best of their ability, and regardless of expense. But, on the other hand, there is a class of owners (far too numerous for the public welfare) who can be reached at once by the most stringent enactments, and made to fear the consequences of defying the laws and regulations by the certainty of a swift and appropriate penalty; and such enactments must be made as soon as practicable, and such rigorous enforcement thereof prevail, embracing in their scope every obligation which a shipowner owes to the people whom he serves, and providing a punishment for reckless offenders inaccessible to higher motives, which shall be severe enough to deter them from periling human life and property.

The Brig Jenny Morton—A Card.

PENSACOLA, Monday, Jan. 14, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice an article in your weekly paper of Jan. 4 referring to the wreck of the schooner *E. M. Dyer*, and that the brig *Jenny Morton* refused any assistance. Please let me give you a copy of my log-book, which can be verified by my two passengers:

Oct. 15, sea time, midnight, set in squally; at 8 A. M. sighted a schooner to windward, with a signal of distress; took in the foresail, jib and middle staysail and close reefed the topsail. My vessel was then brought [illegible] until the vessel [illegible] bore away [illegible] at this time, 10 A. M., [illegible] and the wind blowing so hard [illegible] it was impossible to be heard or to launch a boat. [illegible] gale increasing and barometer falling. At this time the schooner was scudding before the wind, my vessel being completely under water, sea breaking over her fore and aft. I can assure you had it been possible to have rescued or rendered them any assistance, no effort of mine would have been left undone to accomplish it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. C. FREYHOLZ,

Master brig *Jenny Morton*, of Baltimore.

The Case of the Ship Shatemuc, at San Francisco.

From the San Francisco Times, Dec. 24.

On Friday last the ship *Shatemuc* arrived here, 172 days from New-York, in charge of a salvage crew. The case of this vessel presents many features profoundly interesting to shipowners, insurance companies, sailors and every one connected with commerce. It appears she left New-York with a cargo of coal for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and was manned by a crew of seventeen men and three mates and the Captain. As it is probable the case will be thoroughly investigated by the authorities, it would be improper, at this time, to state anything which might prejudice the administration of justice. But it is proper to state that from some most extraordinary cause, the whole of the hands forward became so affected by scurvy, as to be unable to work the ship, and she lay for weeks almost a waif on the ocean, till picked up by the crew that brought her in. Some of the unfortunate seamen are represented as presenting perfectly horrible pictures of the results of bad food, filth and want of care. The officers of the ship, who boarded in the cabin, are stated to be entirely unaffected by the loathsome disease. There may be other reasons for their being thus free from the disease besides the difference of food and sleeping accommodations, but the inference is irresistible that their advantages in these matters saved them from contamination. It is not proposed to express any opinion as to who is to blame for the sufferings of the crew, and the consequent hazard of the vessel, but merely to call attention to some peculiar points in the laws of salvage, and to state a few facts concerning the remarkable history of the vessel, the crew of which brought the *Shatemuc* into port. It is a nice point to be settled between the underwriters and the owners whose property they insured, whether the salvage claimed in this case is the result of a peril of the sea, though the *Shatemuc* was unquestionably in imminent peril at the time Capt. COOTY saw her signal of distress flying. The ship was making for the coast, and there was such a gale blowing and sea running that none but a whaler would have trusted himself on its surface with an open boat to go to her assistance; but with six resolute men the gallant Captain boarded, and saw her condition, and at the earnest entreaties of the officers and crew, and the appeals of the Captain's wife, who was on board, consented to bring her into port, the Captain running the risk of forfeiting the insurance of his own vessel by leaving her in charge of his mate. The *Shatemuc* had her cargo shifted, was leaking badly, and her crew unable to do anything to save themselves or the ship. The question of salvage is to be decided by Judge OGDEN HOFFMAN, of the United States District Court, to whom the case has been submitted as arbiter.

With reference to the *Harrison*, the vessel that picked her up, there are very few ships afloat that have saved as many crews. In October, 1863, while loading guano at Howland's Island, a tremendous gale sprang up, which blew her and the ship *Mary Robinson* on the reef that projects for miles from the island on both sides. The latter foundered, and the former brought her crew to this port. In October, 1866, while whaling in the Arctic Ocean, she fell in with the bark *Ontario*, in a sinking condition, and brought her crew here; and while returning to cruise for whales, she fell in with the *Shatemuc*, and brought her in. The *Harrison* was built in 1851, at Rochester, Mass., for Capt. SMITH, of Martinez, under the superintendence of W. H. STROWELL, of San Francisco.

The Reinterment of the Union Dead—Correspondence Between the Governor of New-Hampshire and the Secretary of War

Gov. SMYTHE, of New-Hampshire, recently communicated to the Secretary of War some statements which had reached him respecting the reinterment of the Union dead. In reply Secretary STANTON has sent the following:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY Jan. 7, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a report of the 31 ultimo from the Quartermaster-General, to whom was referred, your communication of the 30th of November last, inclosing a letter alluding to the interment of Union soldiers in the National Cemetery, near Richmond.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

His Excellency FREDERICK SMYTH, Governor of New-Hampshire.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31, 1866.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith the letter of His Excellency FREDERICK SMYTH, Governor of New-Hampshire, dated Nov. 30, 1866, forwarding a communication of Rev. R. S. STUBBS, on the subject of the manner in which deceased United States soldiers are interred in the vicinity of Richmond, Va., and to inclose a report of Brevet Lieut.-Col. JAMES M. MOORE, A. Q. M. U. S. Army, in charge of the interment of the remains of United States soldiers in the State of Virginia, on the subject.

I understand that where the bones of soldiers buried hastily in one grave have been intermingled in the process of decay, it is not always possible to separate them with certainty.

Whenever the soldier can be identified, it is the intention of this Department to give him a separate and distinct burial.

The letter has been read by the officers in charge, to whom a copy of this report will be sent, and who will correct any error into which familiarity with death may have led the operatives actually engaged in the work of disinterment.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.

Personal Items.

Gen. MOSSER, who about a year since initiates the movement to erect a monument over the grave of Gen. J. E. B. STUART, stated at a recent meeting of the Richmond City Council that there was only $1,000 in the treasury for this object. He said that he had addressed a letter to each officer who was in the cavalry corps of the army of Northern Virginia to exert himself to have the object proposed carried out, stating in the letter that if each man of the late command of STUART subscribed five cents the necessary amount could be raised.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Enquirer* suggests the name of Col. ROBERT GIBBONEY, member of the House of Delegates from Wythe, as the next Governor of Virginia, saying the State would then "have an Executive who is a Virginian in heart, soul and body—one who will reflect the highest credit upon her, and to whom no objection can be urged in any respect, from any quarter or party."

In the Circuit Court at Louisville, Ky., on the 16th inst., owing to the illness of Judge JOHNSTON, JOHN E. BUNCH was elected special Judge. He was, however soon called to the Court of Appeals on special business, and Gen. W. L. JACKSON was selected as Judge. He filled the position until a case was called in which he was leading counsel, and he was compelled to vacate. HUMPHREY MARSHALL then took the seat, thus giving the Court three Judges in one day.

Gen. HOOD, in a recent address, stated that Gen. CLEBURNE's last words to him at Franklin were: "General, I have my division in two lines, and am ready. General, I am more hopeful of the success of our cause than I have ever been since the war commenced." Within twenty-five minutes his army were mourning his death.

The Richmond *Whig* publishes this paragraph: "CAROLINE JAMES, a colored woman, died in this city on the 15th inst., at the advanced age of 130 years. She was only once married, and leaves thirty-five children. She was formerly a slave of Mr. BENJAMIN PILCHER.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

POLICE TRIALS.

Heavy Business at the Morning Session—Mr. Acton Distributes Advice—The Evening Session—The Staten Island Grocer and the Policeman's Check—A Car Conductor takes up the Wrong Passenger—Other Items Worth Reading.

During the forenoon of yesterday the Trial Chamber, Metropolitan Headquarters, was crowded with Policemen, present to answer complaints lodged against them by their superior officers for neglect of duty, embracing all the varieties of that offence. President ACTON disposed of the heavy calendar with even more than his accustomed rapidity of execution. The storm must have had something to do with the morality of the force, as the list of complaints was of unparalleled length. In justice it must be said, however, that almost without exception, and under all the varieties, the offences were not great ones, and the greater number of the offenders escaped with reprimand. Going into warm a fellow's feet on Sunday night last, and coming out with a red nose from a hospitable stove, would not be an offence in anybody but a policeman. But President ACTON says that the Police Department is a machine, and must go on sun or storm. It won't do for a wheel of the machine to drop out here and there because it happens to want a little oiling.

Several complaints were made against officers who, it was alleged, failed to report refractions of the Excise Law on Sunday last. The men in all of these excused themselves on the ground that they saw no [illegible] the premises; that they were open [illegible] the sale of groceries, the forbidden waters being covered up. Mr. ACTON advised them all to make themselves speedily familiar with the instructions in this regard. This covering up, he said, was not sufficient. Dealers who wished to sell groceries on Sunday would find it to their interest to keep their liquor in a different room to that in which they sold other goods, and to keep that apartment securely locked during the hours prohibited. The same instructions applied to the keepers of restaurants.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the Afternoon Session the complaints of citizens against members of the force were heard. The cases were not numerous.

FAILING TO DISCOVER BURGLARIES.

Officers LEOPOLD WOLF, MICHAEL KILLARD, ROBERT JEFFERSON and BENJAMIN VERBRICK were charged by Mr. HARRISON, who keeps a shoe-store at No. 29 Essex-street, with failing to report a burglary done on his premises between the hours of 9:30 P. M. of the 11th and 7:15 of the following morning, when it was discovered by the proprietor. Officers WOLF, KILLARD and VERBRICK testified to finding the place closed safely when they made their rounds. JEFFERSON confessed to seeing the door open at about 6:30, but at that hour supposed it was open for business. Mr. ACTON did not see it in this light, and warned the officer to be more vigilant and less trusting to appearances in future.

Officers AMOS H. PLACE and OWEN MALONEY were charged, on the complaint of DAVID HOFF, of No. 33 Canal-street, with neglect of duty, having failed to report a burglary on his premises, committed on the night of the 12th of January. The door had been found open in the morning on the arrival of the clerk—not forced open, but unlocked, the padlock and the inner lock having clearly been disposed of in the simplest manner by keys that fitted them. Within, the safe had been opened in like manner, and from it abstracted $133. The men swore that they had tried the doors as usual, and found them to be secure, when they made their rounds. It seems fair to presume that the work was done by a familiar hand, familiar to the locks and the premises.

A GROCER WOLF AND A POLICEMAN LAMB.

At the trials of last week, reported in the TIMES, it will be remembered that Officer THOMAS J. CALLAHAN, doing duty on Staten Island, was brought up on a charge made against him by Mrs. WOLF of that place. Mrs. WOLF, it appears, is the owner of a well-to-do grocery on the island, well known to the Police, in a proper way of course. To be well known to the Police does not always imply impropriety to the person thus distinguished. One day early in the month, CALLAHAN called at the grocery with a check, which he asked Mrs. WOLF to cash for him. The check called for $100 27, but Mrs. WOLF states that the officer demanded $127, which sum she alleges she paid him. Her evidence was given when the case was first called—last week. Yesterday her husband, an old gentleman with a very little English and very much German, swore in corroboration of his wife's statement that he saw the money counted to the officer, first $100, then five $5 bills and a $2 bill.

The officer asked for a further postponement of the case, on the ground that his counsel, Mr. SPENCER, was not present. He claimed that he had not the necessary talent to conduct his case. The President did not acknowledge his want of talent in any respect, nor did he join in his regret for the absence of Mr. SPENCER. CALLAHAN confirmed his testimony, before given, reaffirming that he received $100 only. When asked about the 27 cents, he said that he didn't ask for that. He did not, however, confess to being above receiving such a diminutive sum, but suggested in a remote way that he looked upon the retaining of that trifle as an acknowledgment of the favor done him in cashing the check for him. He had on two other occasions had checks cashed for him by the same good-natured old lady without paying brokerage.

Without wishing to prejudge the case, it looks hard for CALLAHAN.

A CAR CONDUCTOR RINGS THE WRONG BELL.

Officer STEPHEN C. LINNENDALL was called to answer the complaint of citizen DENNIS GAVIN. Mr. GAVIN, it appears, is a car-conductor, residing at No. 57 Ninth-avenue. Accompanied by his wife he went out to make markets on Saturday evening last. When they had all but completed their purchases, he suddenly discovered that he was out of tobacco, and proposed to enter a store he was then approaching, to purchase some, requesting his wife to sit down on a doorstep and await his return, which, considering the state of the weather, was both impolite and injudicious of Mr. GAVIN, the more so, he being a member of that proverbially polite fraternity—the car conductors. Officer LINNENDALL came along in the absence of the conductor, and seeing the lady so coldly seated asked her why? She answered not politely but told him to be off, she was waiting for her husband. The language and the tone of it being unpalatable, the officer desired the lady to move on, and while arguing the point as to her right to be frozen to the step if she chose it, the husband appeared. A skirmish then took place in which all three became objects of interest to an increasing crowd, and the officer was called such unclean things, and threatened in such a manner by the men, the women and the crowd, that his blood got up, and he charged, seized, captured and carried the now complainants both off to the Station-house. For doing this without sufficient cause the charge was now made. The Sergeant in charge, when the conductor and his lady were brought to the Precinct, stated that both the man and the woman were so "tight" and disorderly that he thought it safest for themselves and society to lock them up for the night, which he did. This, of course, disposed of the case, and the conductor went off with his fair.

POLICE PRECINCTS NOT WAREHOUSES.

THOMAS GILLIGAN made the following statement: That on the night of the 28th December he came with a load of cotton to the Twenty-eighth Precinct, he having been too late for its delivery at the boat or to have it re-stored; that he left it there, and that in the morning a bale was missing. He complained that it was not taken care of, and charged Sergt. WILLIAM GROAT with neglect of duty in that respect, and in failing to exercise proper vigilance in finding it. The sergeant stated that the man came to the precinct, as he stated, about dark, with the load and asked permission to leave it; he was told if he did so it must be at his own risk. Mr. ACTON laid down the law, with emphasis, prohibiting the receiving of any such trust at any time, or entertaining the matter at all. The Police were not storekeepers. The sergeant was of course free from blame in the matter, except wherein he failed to instruct the drayman of the imprudence of leaving the property unprotected.

Commissioner of Emigration Cummings Resigns Office.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1867.

Mr. CUMMINGS, for some ten years or thereabout, one of the Commissioners of Emigration for the State of New-York, has tendered his resignation of that office to Gov. FENTON, who has accepted it. Why this resignation takes the peculiar shape it does, offering no cause for the withdrawal of his services by the Commissioner, is not stated here; you will doubtless arrive readily at it in New-York. Following is the laconic correspondence touching the matter:

LETTER OF COMMISSIONER CUMMINGS.

NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 10, 1867.

To His Excellency R. E. Fenton, Governor of New-York:

SIR: I respectfully resign my office as Commissioner of Emigration, to take effect immediately.

Respectfully, JOHN P. CUMMINGS.

LETTER OF GOV. FENTON.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Jan. 14, 1867.

John P. Cummings, Esq., New-York City:

SIR: Your resignation of the office of Commissioner of Emigration, dated the 10th inst., has been received, and the same is hereby accepted.

Respectfully, R. E. FENTON.

Meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration.

Owing to the dangerous footing on Broadway and along the approach to Castle Garden, the Commissioners of Emigration held their regular semi-annual monthly meeting yesterday, at the office of Commissioner WINSTON, No. 146 Broadway. President VERPLANCK occupied the chair. The business before the Commission was mainly of the usual routine character, and the sitting was a brief one.

A letter from Mr. FAGAN, Superintendent of Ward's Island, was read, and communicated the fact that a fire occurred on the Island on the night of the 16th, by which the barns were consumed and with them a quantity of harness. The horses and oxen were all rescued. A number of communications from other departments were read, but they presented no feature of special interest.

STATISTICS.

The arrivals of emigrants at this port for the past three weeks of the new year compare unfavorably with the returns for 1866 for the same period of time, and if these be accepted as a basis for calculation, we may anticipate an important decrease of the current of emigration to our shores.

The number of emigrants landed at Castle Garden during the first three weeks of January, 1866, was 6,669

During the first three weeks of this year there have arrived only....4,906

A falling off of nearly 27 per cent....1,763

The number of inmates in the Ward's Island institutions now, and at corresponding periods of the four last years, are shown as follows:

1867	1,521	1865	1,045
1866	1,321	1864	1,027

CASH STATEMENT.

Balance in bank Jan. 1, 1867		$24,072 95
Aggregate receipts to Jan. 16, 1867	$7,902 00	
Received since to Jan. 23, for commutation of passengers, &c.	5,730 00—	13,632 00
Total		$37,704 95
Disbursements as per previous account to Jan. 16, 1867	$14,847 84	
Payments	——	14,847 84
Balance		$22,857 11

Excise Law Violations.

The following persons were arraigned before Justice DOWLING yesterday, charged with violating the Excise Law: AUGUSTUS SPENCE, No. 40 Park-row; NICHOLAS MEAD, No. 249 Broadway.

At the Yorkville Court, only two cases of alleged violation of the Excise Law came before Justice CONNOLLY. The names are HENRY H. HOLLIES, corner of Broadway and Fifty-first-street, and HENRY SCHAFFER, corner of Eleventh-avenue and Fifty-first-street, both of whom were admitted to bail in the sum of $100 each to answer the charges.

At the Jefferson Market Court, Justice DODGE admitted nine parties to bail in the sum of $390 each, for alleged violation of the law. Their names are: Aaron Doscher, No. 19 Amity-place; Wm. Costar, No. 141 Waverly-place; Henry Behrman, No. 213 Wooster-street; Cornelius Callahan, No. 300 West Twenty-seventh-street; Wm. H. Burdeed, No. 569 Hudson-street; Charles Ellsworth, No. 627 Broadway; Otto Schmeides, No. 5 Horatio-street; Carson Doscher, No. 105 Sixth-avenue; Wm. Milcke, No. 267 West Fourth-street.

At the Essex Market Court, eight persons were arraigned and admitted to bail in the sum of $100 each, to answer. Their names are: Sebastian Kamooff, No. 159 Attorney-street; John Skelly, No. 80 Goerck-street; Frank Monahan, ——; Joseph Levy, ——; John Spiegel, ——; John F. Geraes, ——; John Delmar, ——.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS AT THE CATTLE-YARDS.

A day or two since Mr. HENRY BERGH, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, appeared before Justice DOWLING and made a series of complaints against WILLIAM WALTERMIRE, proprietor of the New-York Cattle-yards, corner of Fifty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue. In his affidavit Mr. BERGH sets forth that the defendant had cruelly confined one hundred and sixteen head of beef cattle in said yards without any protection from the inclement weather. That the yards kept by WALTERMIRE are rocky and unsafe for the feet of the cattle, and in such places as the rock does not crop out the mud is quite deep and soft. In this slush the poor brutes are compelled to lie all day and night, exposed to the cold and wet. In so doing Mr. WALTERMIRE is charged with violating the law in relation to cruelty to animals. The Magistrate issued his warrant for the arrest of the accused, upon which Officer LEAYCRAFT, of the Court Squad, arrested Mr. WALTERMIRE, and he was yesterday arraigned before the Court. As the offence was not disproved, the accused was held for trial at the Court of General Sessions, and required to find bail in the sum of $300. Mr. WALTERMIRE stated in his defence that he only kept the yards for the use of drovers, who paid him for feeding their cattle.

ALLEGED BURGLARS.

Detectives TILLEY and MURRAY, of the Third Precinct, arrested DANIEL SULLIVAN and CHARLES CRAIGE, laborers, on a charge of having broken into the basement of No. 249 Greenwich-street, occupied as a rag carpet manufactory by EUGENE MURPHY, and stealing a quantity of the material used by the occupant. After escaping with their plunder the accused sold it to CONRAD PETERS, of No. 7 Avenue C. On being arraigned before the Magistrate both the accused were fully committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail each. CRAIGE was at one time in Mr. MURPHY's employment, hence his knowledge of the premises. Both the prisoners reside at No. 65 Cherry-street.

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT AGAINST A CLERK.

The firm of L. LINCOLN & Co., of No. 42 Warren-street, consisting of LUCIUS LINCOLN, JOSEPH H. HOWARD and PETER ALLER, was dissolved on the 1st inst. by reason of limitation. Mr. ALLER ceased to be a member of the firm, and was engaged as a clerk by his former partners. In addition to his other duties, ALLER has the right to draw and sign checks in the name of the firm. On Tuesday afternoon Mr. JOSEPH H. HOWARD appeared before Justice DOWLING, and made a complaint against ALLER for embezzlement. He also made an affidavit that the accused had drawn two checks in the name of the firm on the Chatham National Bank, one for $2,300, and the other for $500, the proceeds of which he had appropriated to his own use. A warrant was accordingly issued, and the accused was arrested yesterday morning by Officer WILKINSON, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, and was arraigned before the Court on the charge. An examination was demanded and granted. Both LINCOLN and HOWARD were examined briefly by the opposing counsel, when it was ascertained that the firm had no articles of copartnership for the year 1866; that the accused had paid $2,700 into the concern at the commencement of last year. The checks were drawn on the 9th and 19th inst. Counsel for the prosecution claimed that the act of drawing these checks constituted an embezzlement. For the defence it was urged that at the time of drawing the moneys alleged to have been embezzled, the accused was a member of the firm, and that there is nothing criminal in the act. This view was combatted by the complainant's counsel, who alluded to the evidence of Mr. HOWARD, who states that the firm had been dissolved, and that ALLER had been employed as a clerk to assist in settling the business of the concern at a salary of $150 per month. The Magistrate granted a commitment, and required the accused to find bail in the sum of $5,000 for his appearance at the Court of General Sessions.

JUVENILE BURGLARS.

Officers JACKSON and CORVIN, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arrested two young scamps yesterday afternoon, who gave their names as ABRAHAM MARKS and WILLIAM BRADLEY, aged nineteen and twenty years respectively. The charge against the prisoners was of burglary in breaking open the basement door of No. 142 Centre street, occupied by FRANCIS LONG as a saloon. The thieves carried off a "keeno board" valued at $100. A portion of the stolen property was found concealed at the residence of MARKS' uncle. On being arraigned before the Court MARKS made a confession of his guilt, and stated that BRADLEY had no guilty knowledge of the transaction. Both prisoners were, however, held for trial, and locked up in default of bail.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

PATRICK REDMOND, of No. 70 Greenwich-street, quarreled with PATRICK BURNS, on the 8th inst., about some private matters, upon which BURNS drew a razor and cut his opponent on the face, inflicting several severe wounds. REDMOND was unable to appear in Court until yesterday, when Officer DOWDELL arrested BURNS, who was committed for trial in default of bail.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

A FEMALE SNEAK THIEF.

A respectable-looking woman named MARY FARRELL was arrested yesterday and taken before Justice SHANDLEY upon the charge of stealing a piece of gingham, valued at $14, from in front of the dry goods store No. 267 Grand-street, kept by MICHAEL L. DOYLE. The accused was committed to answer the charge in default of $300 bail.

ALLEGED DISHONEST SAILOR.

CHARLES TAYLOR, a seaman on board the steamer *Manhattan*, was arraigned on the charge of attempting to steal forty fathoms of rope, valued at $100, from on board the vessel on Monday night. The prisoner denied his guilt, but was, nevertheless, committed to jail in default of the required bail.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DETECTIVE POLICE WORK.—The detection of criminals, and the investigation of all their modes of operation so as to secure the evidence for their conviction when pursued without resorting to what is known as the "stool pigeon" system, is an enterprise which needs energy, skill and perseverance. The amount of labor performed in one year by one faithful officer in pursuit of criminals and their plunder, whether attended with continual success or not, involves an extensiveness of travel which becomes astounding when rekoned up. It has been ascertained by actual and careful computation that the detectives of PINKERTON's National Police Agency, the offices of which are in Exchange-place in this City, in Philadelphia, and Chicago, have traveled during the year 1866 over 900,000 miles, or a distance equal to going round the earth thirty-six times. Incredible as these figures seem they are perfectly reliable, and embrace travel over nearly every part of the habitable globe. Mr. PINKERTON's agency is an individual institution, owned and controlled entirely by himself, and having no connection whatever with governmental or municipal authority. As Mr. PINKERTON intends to expand his agency into what it is called, the *National* Police Agency, during the present year, so as to embrace the whole United States and territorial area between the Atlantic and Pacific and from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande, the amount of work done at the end of 1867 will make a tremendous exhibit of travel.

TOURNAMENT OF THE NEW-YORK CHESS CLUB.—Since our last notice of the proceedings of the great meeting of chess-players, still in session at the rooms of the New-York Club, the number of games contested, with a view to the possession of the three prizes offered, has reached one hundred and eighty-five. As a large number of our readers entertain a lively interest in the progress of the tournament, we have taken the trouble to collate from the archives of the New-York Club the respective achievements of the three candidates occupying the most favorable positions on the score. First and foremost, then, we find Capt. G. H. MACKENZIE, whose record shows that out of twenty-three games, he has succeeded in winning twenty-one. Next on the list is Mr. RICHARDSON, an able representative of the Brooklyn amateurs, whose successes and reverses are at a ratio of fourteen to six. Thirdly, we find Dr. BARNETT. who, although much out of practice, has, nevertheless, succeeded in placing fifteen games to his own credit against ten wherein defeat is recorded against him on the score.

AMHERST COLLEGE ALUMNI.—The graduates of Amherst College residing in this City and vicinity held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the office of Hon. HENRY G. DE FOREST, No. 82 South-street, for the purpose of forming an Alumni Association. Rev. W. A. CLIFT was chosen temporary President, and a Committee appointed to nominate officers. After the adoption of a constitution the following gentlemen were elected: HENRY G. DE FOREST, Esq., President; Rev. W. A. CLIFT, Rev. JAMES D. WILSON, of the Spring-street Presbyterian Church, and CHARLES H. SWEETSER, Editor of the *Evening Gazette*, Vice-Presidents; ELLIOT SANDFORD, Esq., Secretary, and Hon. JAMES H. WELLES, Treasurer. After the reading of letters from absent Alumni, and brief addresses, the Association was adjourned subject to the call of the Executive Committee. There are over a hundred graduates of this College residing in this City and vicinity, among whom may be mentioned, Rev. Dr. STORRS, Rev. Dr. ROCKWELL and Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, of Brooklyn; Hon. WALDO HUTCHINS, Rev. Dr. R. D. HITCHCOCK, Dr. R. E. MARCY, F. F. MARBURY, Esq., JOHN M. EMERSON, Esq., and others.

METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Board of Fire Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, the

President, Mr. PINCKNEY, in the chair. A resolution appointing Mr. R. O. SYDNEY clerk at the Repair-yard, was lost. A communication was received from Mr. WM. D. WRIGHT, Secretary of the Metropolitan Bible Union, an auxiliary of the American (Baptist) Bible Union, Broome-street, donating copies of the revised New Testament to each station of the Fire Department, for the use of the members. The donation was accepted. Some other business of a routine character was transacted, and the Board adjourned.

NEW STEAMER FOR THE NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—A new first-class steamer is now being constructed for this Company to take the place of the unfortunate *Scotland*. The Coast Wrecking Company are now engaged in removing the cargo of the latter vessel at Sandy Hook. About 700 bales of cotton, which were consigned for Liverpool, have already been recovered, and a further considerable quantity, together with grain and general merchandise, is expected to be recovered as soon as the weather becomes more favorable for salvage operations.

PERSONAL.—Prof. PIERRE BLOT, of artistic cooking fame, is in town for a few days, on his way to Boston, in which city he will resume, next Tuesday, his course of lectures for the enlightenment of the ladies of the "Hub" in practical culinary science. From Boston M. BLOT goes to Providence; after which he will return to this City in March and reopen his school for the benefit of the fair sex of New-York and Brooklyn, by whom his teaching is highly appreciated. The Professor closed a very successful course in Philadelphia on Tuesday last.

FATAL FALL.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GAMBLE, at No. 30 Madison-street, over the remains of JOHN FITZGERALD, who met his death from injuries received by an accidental fall down a flight of stairs. A verdict of accidental death was recorded. Deceased was a native of Ireland and 45 years of age.

CHANGES IN THE POLICE FORCE.—Sergt. R. A. GILMOR, of the Tombs Police Court, being dangerously ill, Sergt. W. H. LEFFERTS, of the Fourth District Court, has been transferred to the Tombs, and Sergt. W. W. DILKS, of the Fifteenth Precinct, to the Yorkville Court for duty.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL MEETING.—Among the speakers who will address the Baptist Sunday-school Association of New-York and Brooklyn, on the occasion of the quarterly meeting to-night at the First Baptist Church in Broome-street, are Rev. J. WYATT SMITH and Rev. T. D. ANDERSON, D. D.

THE GLACIERS OF SWITZERLAND.—Prof. A. GUYOT will give his third lecture on the "Glaciers" in the Chapel of Rutger's Institute this evening.

NEW-JERSEY.

ARRAIGNMENT OF PRISONERS.—The Grand Jury of Hudson County have found bills of indictment against the following-named persons who, upon being arraigned before Judge DALRYMPLE on Monday afternoon, pleaded as follows: Frederick Augustus Earle, breaking with intent; pleaded guilty. Charles Haas, larceny from the person; not guilty. John Pellet, receiving stolen goods; not guilty. Isaac Gladding, grand larceny; not guilty. Mary Sullivan, larceny from the person; guilty. Hilliard Drumgold, larceny; guilty. Henry Schultz, rape; not guilty. Daniel Blackman, larceny; guilty. Francis Martin, larceny; not guilty. Thos. Henesey, larceny; not guilty. Thos. Whalen, receiving stolen property; not guilty. Thos. Moore, larceny; guilty. John Sheridan, Andrew White, John Maltby, Wm. McGraw and George Killman, (youths,) malicious mischief; not guilty. Joseph W. Ward, larceny; not guilty. Pierce Brett, larceny from the person; not guilty. Henry Allen and Thomas Tierney, larceny; guilty. The criminal trials will be commenced on Monday, 4th of February.

ARREST OF A SWINDLER.—A man giving the name of JOHN COLCLOUGH was arrested in Newark on Tuesday night, charged with swindling SAMUEL MASON, lapidary, at No. 28 Chestnut-street, out of $91. A few days since the accused called on Mr. MASON, and representing himself as an agent of the Boston and Sandwich Glass Company, solicited an order for goods. Mr. MASON gave him an order for goods, and as soon as they arrived, COLCLOUGH presented the bill, amounting to $91, and received payment therefor. Subsequently the packages were opened and the glass was found to be of a different kind from that heretofore received. Supposing that a mistake had been made, Mr. MASON went to New-York, and learned from the Company that they employed no traveling agents, that they forwarded the stuff as per order, and that they afterwards sent the bill by mail. Upon learning these facts, Mr. MASON returned to Newark and notified the Police, who made the arrest as above stated. The accused was committed for trial.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO BURN A SHIP AT SEA.—The ship *Lady Blessington*, of Boston, Capt. BURNHAM, arrived at Jersey City on Tuesday evening, after a passage of 160 days, from Manilla, and brought as a prisoner JOHN ROBINSON, the colored cook, charged with attempting to burn the ship. The ship had been out four weeks when ROBINSON was taken into custody on the above charge, handcuffed and guarded until the arrival in this port. Yesterday morning, by some means, the prisoner managed to effect his escape, and, after getting on shore, induced some person to break the shackles from his wrists. Notice of his escape was given to the Police, and at noon Aid DOYLE found ROBINSON secreted in a hay loft at the foot of Greene-street, and at once conducted him to the police-station, where he was locked up to await further action. ROBINSON, who is a native of Charleston, S. C., and a resident of Boston, denies that he attempted to burn the ship, and charges that Capt. BURNHAM threatened to poison him.

SHOOTING AFFRAY AT A COCK-FIGHT.—A cock-fight came off at EDWARD MACKEY'S, in Warren-street, Jersey City, on Tuesday night, which was well patronized by the sporting fraternity. During the progress of the affair a disturbance arose, and EDWARD DICKINSON, in attempting to save a young man from being shot, was himself shot in the left arm, as is alleged, by a man named MCDERMOTT. The ball passed through the fleshy part of the arm, but fortunately missing the bone and arteries. The ball also struck another man on the left breast, but striking against a memorandum book it fell harmless to the floor. No complaint or arrest has been made, and it was endeavored to prevent the matter from becoming public.

ROBBING THEIR EMPLOYERS.—A German named HENRY OHERNS was arrested yesterday morning early by Officer COON, of the Jersey City Police, on suspicion of having stolen half a dozen hams and some leaf lard, which he was carrying along the street in a bag. Subsequently the prisoner admitted having stolen the property from his employers—WOOD & Co., pork packers in Pavonia-avenue—and implicated a fellow-workman named GEORGE SMITH, who was also arrested. The prisoners were committed to await an examination.

SEIZURE OF ALE.—In our New-Jersey news of yesterday, it was stated that several barrels of MCKNIGHT & SON'S ale, had been seized by the officers of the Internal Revenue Department, on suspicion that the stamps thereon had been previously used and not canceled. The mistake arose from the agent not complying strictly with the letter of the law, by writing the date as well as the name on the stamps. After an examination of the facts in the case, Collector THORN released the property seized.

ESSEX COUNTY COURTS.—The Grand Jury of Essex County completed their labors for the term on Monday last, having brought in a total of 174 indictments. The negro GEORGE THOMPSON, *alias* Aleck Jerome, who entered Mr. WARD'S house on New-Year's morning and shot Mrs. WARD, to which he pleaded guilty last week, was also indicted for burglary at Orange and pleaded guilty.

STEALING TOBACCO ON SHIPBOARD.—Four sailors employed on board the Cunard steamship *Corsica*, lately arrived from Cuba, were tried yesterday before Justices CUTTER and MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, charged with having stolen a number of pounds of tobacco from the cargo while on the passage to this City. Two of them were found guilty and fined $10 and costs each, and the other two were discharged.

ESCAPE OF A PRISONER.—In removing the prisoners who were arraigned before the Hudson County Court on Tuesday afternoon, the officers, through culpable carelessness, left THOMAS MOORE, a soldier, who had just pleaded guilty to grand larceny, sitting in his seat. In a few minutes MOORE quietly left the Court-room and has not since been heard of.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars this Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Leonard, P. J., Clerke and Ingraham, J. J.—Court opens at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Enumerated Motions.

Nos.
62—Postley vs. Sherman.
64—White vs. Williams.
70—Niblo vs. Binsse.
71—Ellis vs. Lersner.
72—Bachia vs. Ritchie.
73—Jaudon vs. Moore.
74—Fairchild vs. The Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.
75—Holmes vs. Clark.
76—Skillen vs. Richmond.
77—Higgins vs. Clark.
78—Same vs. Same.
79—Renton vs. Kelly.

Nos.
55—Limburger vs. Westcott.
40—Gilman vs. Gilman.
41—Same vs. Same.
350—Provot vs. Lawrence.
351—Same vs. Same.
80—White vs. Curtis.
81—Ludwig vs. The Jersey City Insurance Co.
82—Taber vs. Le Fevre, impld.
83—Baldwin vs. Gregory.
84—White vs. Williams.
16—Mead vs. Shepard.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
271—Bouton vs. Bouton.
926—Sherwood vs. Lane.
384—Vermilye vs. Foote.
1069—Post vs. Seaman.
947—Naylor vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
9—Brand vs. Hastings.
88—Bernheimer vs. Misbaum, impl'd.
861—Tucker vs. The Long Island Railroad Company.
891—Kaylor vs. Jenkins.
896—Sinclair vs. Brennan.
897—Fitzgerald vs. McDevitt.

Nos.
1679—Cahill vs. Parmer.
1089—Lowenthal vs. Butterfield.
925—Donohue vs. Central P. N. and E. Railroad Co.
927—Morgan vs. Butterfield.
951—Waring vs. Hoffman Fire Ins. Co.
959—Lechmore vs. Kerr.
975—Pringle vs. O'Reilly.
977—Stewart vs. Central Mail Steamship Co.
993—Frazee vs. Kerr.

Part II.—Held by Peckham, J., at No. 32 Duane-street.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
554—Hotchkiss vs. H. R. R. R. Co.
960—Burney vs. Owens.
908—Palmer vs. Hodges.
806—Lacy vs. Fox.
1080—Paton vs. Butterfield.
432—Ballantine vs. Henning.
204—Burnside vs. Brander.
366—Hartley vs. James.
1047—Ourley vs. Hart.
938—Hallgarten vs. Lane.
1028—Ward vs. Dillon.
1138—Bennett vs. Snelling.

Nos.
894—Mellen vs. Merchants' Navigation and Transportation Co.
830—Stephens vs. Donaldson.
436—Borst vs. The Same.
964—Higgins vs. Stewart.
968—Colling, Jr., vs. Baringer.
970—Cooper vs. Conklin.
974—Morris vs. Garfumble.
428—Richmond vs. Vassault.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M. Call of the Calendar at 12 o'clock M.

Reserved Causes.

Nos.
51—Watkins vs. Brizener.
63—Watkins vs. Kimball.
71—The People, &c. Lancaster vs. Lacoste.
80—Kutz vs. Herrick.

Nos.
102—Strebel vs. Strebel.
106—Freeman vs. Fidler.
115—Kain vs. Walker.
125—Newton vs. Kelly.

The call is No. 136—Watson vs. Hutchs.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
2787—Thompson vs. Knickerbocker.
2429—Cook vs. Genin.
2695—The Cooper Union vs. Rourke.
2769—Burns vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.
2771—Casey vs. Same.
2899—Dusenbury vs. Dickerson.
1565—Fabbre vs. Eisner.

Nos.
2633—McMulkin vs. Windisch.
2781—Bailey vs. Waters.
2411—Howell vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
2867—McIntyre vs. Dayton.
2921—Healy vs. Evers.
2905—Barrett vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Co.
2877—Sanger vs. Bininger.
2929—Moses vs. Banker.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
2714—Hyatt vs. Quackenbush.
3038—Farrell vs. Wilkinson.
2982—Fettretch vs. Totten.
1572—Snelling vs. Howard.
3022—Wood vs. Cleveland.
3112—Robbins vs. Dewey.
3114—Stinberg vs. Fitzgerald.

Nos.
3116—Hoffman vs. Devlin.
3118—Fowler vs. Reeves.
3120—Purvis vs. Melts.
3122—Beebe vs. McCormack.
3124—Orne vs. Borghols.
3126—Parish vs. Mathews.
3128—Hauck vs. Fearing.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
498—McGarrahan vs. Waters.
445—Van Dyke vs. Hatch.
500—Dalton vs. Taylor.
577—Jones vs. The Firemen's Fund Ins. Co.
[illegible]—Pomroy vs. Shaw.
570—Jones vs. Rutgers Fire Insurance Company.
[illegible]—McStea vs. Brander.
[illegible]—Lowenthal vs. Kraus.
489—Anderson vs. Ritch.

Nos.
376—Kimball vs. Anthony.
511—Kemmera vs. Strauss.
600—Cummings vs. Schultz.
379—Wilson vs. Girardin.
540—Bayley vs. Stenton.
588—Thelon vs. Weinhold.
535—Brayne vs. Rochester Copper and Lead Mining Co.
593—McClelland vs. Shaw.

Part II.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Calendar as published yesterday remains unchanged.

MARINE COURT.

Part I.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
—Mosier vs. Havens.
—Colton vs. Simmons.
45—Gavitt vs. Christie.
—Johnson vs. Hayden.
128—Mead vs. Gray.
129—Morial vs. Beer.
130—Wolt vs. Beer.
118—Martin vs. Lynch.
119—Quirk vs. Wylie.
132—Bohm vs. Vergus.
98—Curtis vs. Snedden.
133—Dunn vs. Turbeck.

Nos.
114—Schultz vs. Hirschfield.
134—Dahlman vs. Elridge.
136—Linn vs. Sinnott.
137—Lightstone vs. Bleeson.
138—Headley vs. Donnelly.
139—Welch vs. The Central Railroad of New-Jersey.
140—Church vs. Wilson.
141—Manwaring vs. The N. & B. S. S. Co.

Prize—Probable Cause, and the Rule as to Costs—Further Proof—Failure to Comply with the Order therefor—The Rule as to Proof of Character of Cargo, Seized and in Possession of the Government as Prize.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The United States, appellant, vs. The Steamer Pearl and her Cargo, George Wigg, claimant.—The *Pearl* and cargo were captured by the *Tioga*, Jan. 20, 1863, about sixty or seventy miles from Nassau, and libeled as prize of war in the Florida District Court in February following. William Jolly, master, claimed the vessel on behalf of Wigg, a British subject, residing in Liverpool, and the cargo on behalf of Henry Adderly & Co., British subjects, residing at Nassau, N. P. On May, 6, 1863, the cause was heard upon the preparatory proofs and papers, and thereupon the claimants moved for leave to produce further proof, and filed in support of the motion *ex-parte* affidavits, made by several of the witnesses *in preparatorio*, and the affidavit of George Wigg, taken at Nassau.

Subsequently the Court ordered that the claimant of the ship be allowed to produce further evidence touching his interest therein, and the use he intended, at the time of the capture, to make of the vessel after her arrival at Nassau, the trade or business he intended she should be engaged in, and for what purpose she was going to that port, and that the claimant of the cargo also have time to file further proof as he might be advised. This order was made by Judge Marvin, but no further proof was produced. The affidavit of Wigg, offered as such, was taken before the order of the Court, allowing time for further proof was made. Judge Fraser succeeding Judge Marvin, the cause came on for final hearing before him, when a decree was entered restoring the vessel and cargo to claimants upon payment of the expenses of the captors and costs of the proceedings, and adjudging that there was probable cause for the capture.

The United States appeal from so much of the decree as restored the property to the claimants, and the claimants from so much of it as requires them to pay the costs and expenses, and adjudges probable cause.

The Government contends that the failure to produce further proof by the claimants, entitled the United States, by well-established principle and practice of the Prize Courts, to a decree of condemnation. The doctrine is stated by Judge Story in his Prize Notes, thus: "If, upon further proof ordered, no proof is adduced, or the proof be defective, or the parties refuse to swear, or swear evasively, it is deemed conclusive evidence of hostile interests, or of such misconduct as authorizes condemnation." (Wheaton, appendix 505.) See also Phillimore, (3 Sut. law 601.) In La Nereyda, (8 Wheaton, 170,) this Court said: "Where an order for further proof is made, and the party disobeys its injunctions, or neglects to comply with them, Courts of Prize are in the habit of considering such negligence as contumacy, leading to presumptions fatal to his claim. The claimants were not entitled to restitution without further proof."

The evidence shows there was *probable cause*, the testimony of a fireman and another of the crew showing that there was destruction by burning of ship's papers and other articles by order of the master at the time of capture, nor was there any denial of the truth of the testimony of these witnesses in the subsequent *exparte* affidavits filed. This fact alone created a necessity for *further proof*.

Several witnesses also testified that the ten bales of merchandise constituting the cargo contained gray army blankets, another fact which, considered in connection with absence of all papers giving any account of the contents of the cargo or destination, justified its seizure. The professed ignorance of the master as to all the facts which a master is bound to know in time of war, as to the character and ownership of his cargo and the intended employment of his vessel, is another most remarkable and suspicious circumstance, showing probable cause and requiring, even in a case clear in other respects, the order for further proof.

These facts make a case of such a character that the rule laid down in the case of the *Appollon* (9 Wh., 372) will not only exempt the captors from payment of damages, but will give them their costs and expenses in proceeding to adjudication.

The claimants contend that the evidence of the whole case shows that there was no probable cause for seizure. The testimony of a portion of the crew, that the bales constituting the cargo contained gray army blankets, was mere sailor's gossip. Besides, they do not claim to have examined the bales, nor do they state any means of knowing their surmises to be correct. The most direct proof as to the cargo was that of the master. He says, speaking of the bales, that he saw, when they were inspected by the captors, that the contents of one of them were monkey jackets. But if there is any question as to the cargo, the Government has possession of it, and did have possession at the time of the hearing, and it could and should have given positive proof of its character—especially if it pretended then, or is to be allowed to claim that any portion of it was army blankets, or contraband of war at any time. The Government was bound in justice and honor to call its inspectors of this cargo to prove what it really was, or to accept the statement of the Captain, who saw its agents inspect it, as to what it was. Both this Court and a great French writer (Pothier) have laid down such rules, applicable to such cases, which will not allow the Government, under the circumstances of this case, having withheld the best and decisive proof, in its sole power, to argue that the cargo was contraband of war (2 Evans Pothier, 149; Clifton *vs.* United States, 4 How, 247.) The vessel and cargo should be released and damages for their detention paid. Henry Stouten and J. Hubley Ashton for Government; D. B. Eaton for claimants.

The Effect of the Late Rebellion on Copartnerships, Contracts, &c.—A Vitally Important Question of Law.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.—JAN. 23.

Before Justice Peckham, without a Jury.

The Bank of New-Orleans vs. James S. Brander, Samuel Chambliss and Edward Mathews. The Same vs. The Same and The Same vs. The Same.—These three actions came on to be tried yesterday before Justice PECKHAM, without a Jury. There is no substantial difference as to the facts, and inasmuch as the same principles of law are involved in all, they were tried as one suit. They are regarded as pioneer actions, and upon the decision in these will depend the fate of many others, involving millions of dollars.

It is alleged in the complaints that the defendants were, in 1861, at the breaking out of the rebellion, copartners in business, and had an office for the transaction thereof at New-Orleans; that their firm name was Brander, Chambliss & Co., defendant Mathews, now of this City, being one of the firm; that, as such copartners, they became the indorsers of certain notes, amounting in the aggregate to over $15,000; that the plaintiffs, the Bank of New-Orleans, discounted these notes after such indorsement, and that when the same became due they were not paid, and were protested.

There are several defences—one is that there was no copartnership, so far as the defendant (Mathews) is concerned—he being the only defendant served. It was claimed that by the operation of the war, the copartnership, if any ever existed at New-Orleans, was dissolved. Mathews also insisted that he had never received notice of protest. The plaintiff's answer to that was that Mathews left New-Orleans very soon after the outbreak of the war; that he came on to this City, where he has since resided, and does business; that when he left New-Orleans he gave a power of attorney to a person to transact his general banking business for him so long as he should be absent, and that this person was duly authorized by the said power of attorney to receive notices of protest, and he did so receive them. The notes became due after New-Orleans was retaken by the Union army.

The great question involved in these cases is, what effect had the rebellion on partnerships where the firms were doing business in the Southern States, some of the persons residing at the North? The plaintiffs contended that the law on this subject is that the war did not and could not affect the business relations of parties or the subject matter of their subsisting obligations, *i. e.*, at the breaking out of the rebellion—and that all that any Court, State or Federal, has yet undertaken to say is, that contracts, &c., made after the war commenced, and which could not be carried out by reason of the war, were not obligatory on the parties sought to be charged for nonperformance.

The decision of the Court was reserved.

For plaintiffs, Mr. G. M. Speir; for defendants, Mr. John Sherwood.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Stock—Construction of a Promissory Note.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I—JAN. 23.

Before Justice Sutherland and a Jury.

E. J. Genet vs. Meredith Howland et al.—This action was tried some months ago. Originally it was regarded as an equity suit, and was brought up before Mr. Justice Ingraham at Special Term, who, after listening to all the proofs in the case, delivered an opinion in which he came to the conclusion that it was properly an action triable before a Court and Jury at Circuit. This trial came on yesterday. The following are the facts so far as they had been developed at the time of the adjournment of the Court yesterday afternoon:

George C. Genet was the holder of one hundred shares of Pacific Mail Steamship Company stock, and applied to defendants to loan him thereon $6,500, which they agreed to do. He gave his note for that amount, with interest at 7 per cent., and pledged his stock upon the terms stated in the note, namely: "With authority to sell the same at the Brokers' Board, or at public or private sale, or otherwise, at their option, on the nonperformance of the promise to pay," and without notice. This note was dated August, 1857. The stock was transferred to the defendants. This loan remained as originally made until Oct. 1, 1857, when the defendants notified Genet by letter that they requested payment of the loan, and expected its payment on the next day. Genet arranged to obtain the money for the purpose of paying the note, at a high rate of interest, but on a subsequent interview the defendants agreed to let the loan stand as it did, subject to call. At the time one of the defendants informed Genet he did not think they would call for it under thirty days, but refused to be bound so to do. On the 9th or 10th of October, 1857, Mr. Aspinwall went to Genet's office and found no one there. The office was open and he wrote a memorandum, which he left on the desk, as follows: "If you cannot give us $4,500 we will be obliged to use 100 shares P. M. S. Ship Co." This paper had no date or signature. Genet received it on the morning of the 10th of October. He then went to the defendants' office, and there saw Mr. Aspinwall, who asked him if he had received a note left at his office. Mr. Genet showed the note, and Aspinwall then said the loan must be paid or they would sell the stock. This was shortly before the meeting of the Board of Brokers. Aspinwall said that he (Genet) had better see about getting the money; to which Genet replied there was not time enough to go to his office and return. There was some difference between Genet and Aspinwall as to what passed at the interview, but Genet left under the demand of payment made by Aspinwall and did not return. Genet says when he left he did not believe they would sell the stock. The defendants sold the stock on that day—one-half payable on the 10th and one-half payable on the 12th of October, at 50 per cent., and this left Genet indebted to the defendants. In January, 1858, defendants sent to Genet an account of the transaction showing a balance due from him to them of $1,625. In the Autumn of 1858 G. Howland asked Genet for payment of this balance, to which demand Genet replied that he did not think they would insist on payment of that balance after what had taken place. On the 1st of July, 1858, Genet assigned to the plaintiff the one hundred shares of stock, subject to the payment of the amount loaned and interest. The words used in the assignment are; "All my right, title and interest of, in and to the said shares of stock."

On the 20th of December, 1858, the plaintiff caused a certified check for $7,138 26 to be tendered to defendants, and the demand to be made for the stock. To this Mr. Howland replied: "Mr. Genet know the stock has been sold." He also said they would get the stock for him if he wished, on payment of the difference between the amount at which the stock was sold and the then value. Another demand was made the same day which was refused.

At the conclusion of the testimony on the part of the plaintiff, a motion was made to dismiss the complaint, pending which the Court adjourned. The trial will be resumed this morning.

For plaintiff, E. P. Cowles; for defendants, Messrs. Evarts and Choate.

Suit for Damages Resulting from a Runaway Accident.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—JAN. 23.

Before Justice McCunn.

Elizabeth Unger, by her Guardian vs. The Forty-second-street and the Grand-street Ferry Railroad Company.—This is an action to recover damages for injuries sustained by plaintiff in consequence of the running away of a span of horses attached to one of the cars of defendants, on the evening of July 1, 1864. It appeared from the testimony that on the evening in question the plaintiff, a young lady of seventeen, accompanied by her mother, was crossing Third-street, at the corner of Avenue B, when the runaway horses came dashing down Third-street and struck the ladies, knocking them both down and severely injuring the daughter, so much so that she remained insensible for three days, and was confined to her room for nine months. Plaintiff claims that the horses got detached from the car in Avenue A, through the negligence of the driver, and that the defendants thereby became responsible for the damage resulting from the accident.

The defence is a general denial.

The testimony for plaintiff was not all in at the time of adjournment.

Birdsall and Bisgood for plaintiff; Moses Ely for defendants.

What is a Proper Bill of Lading?

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Gross and a Jury.

White vs. Hogan.—This action was brought to recover for services in discharging the schooner *Vicksburgh* of a cargo of granite. She was attached under the State laws of 1862, and discharged upon a bond given by the defendant, and the plaintiff now sought to recover for himself, hands and horses on a *quantum meruit*. Defendant claims the cargo was to be discharged at the rate of 65 cents per ton, and offered the bill of lading in evidence, showing the cargo to consist of 78½ tons and 1,097½ cubic feet. The bill was received in evidence, the plaintiff's counsel objecting to it as immaterial. It appeared that the bill was signed in the defendant's office in this city. As the jury were about to retire they requested leave to take with them the bill of lading for examination, and one of their number inquired if the bill of lading should be considered by them as evidence. The Court then instructed the jury that it having been signed in this City, instead of at Thomaston, Me., it was not a proper bill of lading. The Court was asked to instruct the jury that the fact that it was signed in this City, while it purported to be signed in Thomaston, Me., did not change its legal effect as evidence, which the Court declined to charge, and also declined to charge the jury that it was *prima facie* evidence of its contents, to which defendant's counsel duly excepted. The jury having found for plaintiff, a stay was granted to defendant, to enable him to appeal, and test the legal effect of the bill of lading.

Mr. Stafford and Mr. Lanktree for plaintiff; Mr. Cronin for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 23.

By Justice Barnard.

A. J. Fitch et al. *vs.* Wm. H. Adams et al.; order for reference granted. Sarah J. Stone, &c., *vs.* Cyrus B. White et al.; motion granted. Daniel Fowler et al. *vs.* Stephen Williams; motion granted and reference ordered to hear and determine.

By Justice Ingraham.

In the matter of the petition of John B. Morrell to set aside assessment, &c.; order settled. James Fisk, Jr., et al. *vs.* Frederick A. Wheeler et al.; motion granted, with leave to defendants to serve a new answer in ten days on payment of $10 costs.

The Trial of Patrick Dwyer for the Murder of Patrick McCudden.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

The trial of Patrick Dwyer, who is charged with the murder of Patrick McCudden, was continued yesterday.

John H. Troy testified to the manner in which the deceased was shot, the details being substantially the same as those given by previous witnesses, excepting as to the conduct of deceased. Witness said that when Dwyer came round from behind the bar, having the pistol in his hand, deceased went toward him, and after the first shot was fired, he made another attempt to get hold of Dwyer, when the latter fired again, and it was not until deceased endeavored to follow him up further that the prisoner fired the third shot.

Michael Brady testified that he was the officer who arrested Dwyer.

James A. King testified to what occurred on the street when McCudden and his friends met Dwyer, and when the latter had to be assailed in order to release the pistol from his grasp.

George H. Mackey testified that he was clerk to the Coroners, and that the pistol shown to him was the same which had been handed to him at the time of the inquest.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. G. Owens, of counsel for the prisoner, then opened for the defence. In the course of his address he characterized McCudden, the deceased, as having been a very troublesome and dangerous person, a man who deemed it his special privilege to insult unattended women on the street, no matter what their age or color. McCudden was the terror of the Fourteenth Ward, and whenever mischief was plotted, he was called in to participate as chief actor. In spirit he was a coward of the most abject kind, and when alone would make no assault upon any person unless satisfied that the party assailed was weak or defenceless. The occasion upon which he entered Mr. Lynch's bar-room was of such a character. He had with him several associates, hence he supposed that he could strike any person whom he met there, with a view to making a disturbance, and without the slightest provocation. Mr. Owens' characterization of deceased throughout was rather uncomplimentary to whoever appointed the officers of the Court.

The trial was again adjourned till to-day.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 23, 1867.

20,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	107½	100	N. Y. Cen.	105
2,000	do	107¼	300	do	104¾
10,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'64	105½	100	do	104⅛
2,000	do	105½	100	do b60	105
1,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	105½	1000	do	104
2,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New issue	104⅛	100	do b60	104½
44,000	do	104½	100	do b80	104½
500	do ....Small	104⅜	300	do	103¾
500	do	104¼	500	do	104
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81 ...C.	108	100	do ....2d call	104½
10,000	U.S.5s,10-40s..C.	99¾	100	do	104¾
5,000	U. S. 6s, '71 ...R.	105	800	Erie R.	63½
3,000	Tr. Notes, 7.3-10s. First Ser.	104	500	do	63⅝
5,000	do ...2d S.S'll	104	500	do	63⅞
25,000	do	104¼	500	do s30	63¾
20,000	do	104	100	do s30	63
15,000	do ...3d Ser.	104¼	200	do ....2d call	64¼
12,000	N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan...Reg.	105¼	100	do	64⅜
11,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73	99	100	Chic. & Alt.	108
5,000	Tenn. 6s, ...x-c	64¼	300	do	107¾
20,000	do	64	30	Panama R.	260½
10,000	do	63⅝	20	Erie R. Pr.	73
13,000	Tenn. 6s, N.	63	200	Hud. R. R.	124
10,000	do	63¾	200	Reading R.	101¾
10,000	do ....2d call	63	300	do	101¾
1,000	do	63⅝	100	do	101⅜
2,000	N. Car. St. 6s	92	100	do	101⅝
2,000	Ill. St. Bs. 6s, '79	100	100	do ....2d call	102
22,000	Mo. St. 6s	92½	200	do	101¾
5,500	Virginia 6s	60	500	Mich. Cen.	104¼
15,000	O. & M. Cer.	28¾	200	do	104
5,000	do ....2d call	28½	400	do b30	104
4,000	Harlem 1st M.	100¼	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	74
3,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	92	200	do	73⅜
3,000	C. & N. W. Con'd Conv. Bs.	93	100	do b10	73½
3,000	M. C. 8s, Old Bs.	105¾	300	do	73
20	Cen. Nat. Bank	110	100	do	72¾
10	do	110¼	100	do	73
25	Continental Bank	101	600	do	73½
15	Imp. & Trad. B'k	112	300	do	74½
5	Bk. of Comm'th	105	300	do ....2d call	74¼
5	Bk. State of N. Y.	108	100	do	74⅜
10	Fourth N. Bk.	104	100	do	74½
75	Del. & Hud. Canal	143	500	Ill. Central R.	113
16	do ....2d call	141	100	do	112⅞
200	Amer. Coal	60	600	do	112½
500	West. U. Tel.	45¼	100	do	112¾
100	do	45	500	Clev. & Pitts.	84
400	do ....2d call	45½	100	do	83
200	West. U. Tel., Rus. Extension	97	200	do	84
200	Quicksilver	39¾	800	do ....2d call	84½
10	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	112	600	do	84¼
100	do	111	200	Chic. & N. W.	39¾
100	do	110¼	800	do	39½
350	do ....2d call	109	1500	do	39⅝
50	Adams Ex. Co.	72	300	do b30	41
500	Mar. Min. Co.	11¼	400	Chi. & N.W.P.	75¾
100	At. M. S. S. Co.	108	500	do	75½
400	do	105	500	do	75¾
100	do	105¾	100	Cleve. & Tol	120
300	Boston W. P.	27	300	Chic. & R. I.	96¼
200	do	27¾	1200	do	96½
50	do	28	800	do	96⅜
10	N.Y. & N. H.	118	12	Chic. B. & Q.	130
			100	Tol. W. & W.	40¼
			100	do	40
			1500	P., F.W. & C.	94¾
			200	do	94⅜
			500	do s5	94½
			100	do ....2d call	95
			100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	88

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

10,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	107¼	100	At. Mail St. C.	107
65,000	do	107⅛	200	Pac. M. St. Co.	160
11,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	105⅛	200	Erie R. Pr.	72⅛
10,000	do	105¼	1200	Reading R.	102
75,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New issue	104¼	100	do s10	101½
1,500	do	104½	500	Mich. Cen. R.	103½
4,000	Tenn. 6s, N.	63	500	M. S. & N. I.	73½
15,500	Ill. Cen. Bs.	105	100	do	73⅝
500	Canton Co.	45¾	500	Ill. Cen. R.	113
100	West. U. Tel.	45⅛	600	Clev. & Pitts R.	84
100	do ....2d call	45¼	200	do	84¼
100	West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension	96½	200	do	84½
200	Quick. Min. Co.	39¾	100	Chi. & N. W.	40
100	Mar. Min. Pr.	29¾	200	do b30	40¼
100	do	29	100	do	40⅛
200	Boston W. P.	27	500	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	76¼
1000	N. Y. Central	102½	200	do s10	76⅝
100	do	102¾	400	do	76⅞
100	do	102½	300	Chic. & R. I.	97
600	do	102⅛	100	do	96⅞
500	do	102¼	70	P., Ft. W. & C.	97
100	do b60	102⅜	1200	do	95½
100	do b60	102½	100	do b10	95⅛
500	Erie Railroad	64⅝	200	Chic. & Alton	108
1000	do	64¾	150	Chic. & Alt. Pr.	110
2500	do	64½	330	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	87¼
500	do ....2d call	65	500	do	58
300	do s10	64½	100	Tol., Wab. & W.	40¾

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	West. U. Tel.	45	400	Clev. & Pitts	84¾
100	N. Y. Cen.	105	200	do c	85
800	do	105½	200	do b10	84⅞
700	do b3	105¾	200	do b3	84¾
300	do	105½	200	do	84⅝
500	do s3	105¼	200	do	84½
200	do	105½	300	do	84
100	do s3	105½	400	do	84⅜
1800	Erie	64¾	200	do	84¼
400	do c	64¾	100	do	83⅞
200	do s15	64½	250	do	83¾
500	do s5	64¾	400	do	83⅝
300	Union Nav. Co.	107¼	600	Chi. R. I. & P.	96¼
200	do	107	400	do	96½
300	Reading R. s10	101½	100	do	96¼
200	do c	102¼	200	do s3	96½
800	do	102⅜	200	do b3	96¾
200	do	102	600	Chi. & N. W.	39¾
500	do s3	102	600	do	39¼
100	T., W. & W. R.	40¼	200	do	39⅜
100	M. S. & N. I. b3	75¼	300	do	39⅝
200	do	75¼	300	do	39½
500	do	75½	200	do b3	39⅜
300	do	75	300	do s3	39½
800	do	75	1400	do	39⅝
400	do	74⅞	600	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	76⅝
300	do b3	75	400	do	76⅞
100	Ill. Cen. R. ....x-d	113	400	do c	76⅝
1800	Cleve. & Tol	120	100	P., F. W. & C. s3	94¾
			600	do	94
			200	do	94½
			200	do	94¼
			100	do	94½
			200	do	94⅝

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Canton Co.	45½	2200	Reading R	101⅛
100	Cum. Coal	40	2500	do	101⅜
100	Quick. Min. Co.	39	400	do s3	101½
200	N. Y. Cen.	101¾	1600	do	101⅛
600	do	102	400	do s10	101⅜
200	do	102½	500	do s5	101⅜
400	do	102½	200	M. So. & N. I.	73⅜
200	do s3	102½	100	do	73⅝
800	do s3	102¼	400	do	73⅛
200	do c	102¼	300	do	73⅜
400	do b3	102¾	800	do	73
300	do c	102¼	1100	do	72⅞
400	Mariposa Pr. b3	29½	600	Chi., R. I. & P.	96⅜
200	Clev. & Pitts b3	83½	200	do	96⅝
1400	do	83½	200	do s10	96⅛
200	do s3	83¾	100	do b3	96⅜
2500	Erie R	64	800	do s3	96⅛
800	do	64⅜	300	Chi. & N. W.	39⅜
500	do	64½	2500	do	39⅝
400	do s3	64⅜	200	do s3	39⅜
400	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	76	200	do c	39⅜
1200	do b3	76	400	do b3	39⅛
200	do b3	76¼	300	do s3	39½
800	do	76⅜			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Mar. Pref.	29	100	Tol. W. & W.	40½
100	do b10	29¾	600	Cleve. & Pitts	85
200	Union Nav.	107¼	200	Ch., R. I. & P.	97
300	Erie Railroad b5	65	100	do s3	97⅛
2200	do	65	100	do	97⅜
1400	do b3	65	800	do	97⅛
600	do	64⅝	300	do	97⅜
200	do b10	65	100	do s10	97⅛
400	do s3	64½	400	do b3	97⅜
500	Reading R. s3	102	400	do s3	97⅛
1200	do	102	100	do	97¼
800	do	102¼	200	Chic. & N. W. b10	40⅛
600	do	102⅛	300	do	40⅜
1400	do	102⅛	200	do b3	40⅜
200	N. Y. Cen	102⅛	200	do	40½
200	do	103	200	do	40⅜
800	M. S. & N. I.	74½	200	Chi. & N. W. P.	77⅛
100	do s10	74⅝	400	do	77⅜
200	do b3	74⅞	300	do	77½
300	do s3	74⅜	400	P., F. W. & C.	95⅛

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23—P. M.

The excitement in Wall-street to-day is on the heavy fall in the Railway and Miscellaneous Stocks, which set in after 1 o'clock on Tuesday. There was a large business done at the Stock Exchange, at the rapidly declining prices of the forenoon, and efforts were not spared to make the stampede as general as possible. As usual, however, on such occasions, the sales for a "lower deep" were much larger than from peremptory sales of Stocks. The extreme decline from Monday night on New York Central was *seven per cent.;* Michigan Southern, 5¼ ₱ cent.; Pittsburgh, 5½ ₱ cent.; Rock Island and Fort Wayne, 2@2½ ₱ cent. each; other Western Stocks, 1½@2½ ₱ cent. These changes were partially reported last night. The changes in Erie through the three days have scarcely amounted to 1 ₱ cent.

We remarked in our report of last night that the sudden downfall in the Cumberland Coal corner had "ostensibly" broken no bones on the Street. The qualification was well-timed. The mischief, we find, had really been done at the hour of our report, but not made public until this morning, when it transpired that a respectable and very active Commission firm on Broad-street had been brought down by it. They were considerable holders of other Stocks, so that the effect of the failure was pretty extensively felt on the general market; not so much on account of the Stocks which had to be closed out, as from the unsettling of confidence, and the license which the occurrence seemed to give to surmises and rumors of other suspensions of payment. It is not a little singular that most of the parties engaged in this exploded Cumberland corner were understood to be bearish on the general market. It was carried up 30@40 ₱ cent. while other Stocks—most of them of real intrinsic value, while Cumberland has little or no credit—were dull or declining. But this circumstance failed to avert the trouble which the breakdown in the corner occasioned to the general Share list to-day. The Cumberland shares were offered, at one time this forenoon, at 39 ₱ cent. Less than a week ago settlements were made in the Stock at 90@93 ₱ cent.

Later in the day it was announced that another Stock Exchange firm engaged in the Cumberland corner had suspended payment. These disasters will probably render necessary a new distribution of the 50,000 shares of this somewhat noted "fancy," and of course at low prices.

No other failures being reported at the close of bank hours, and little or no difference felt in the ease of supply of Money at 7 ₱ cent. to the stock Brokers, there was less excitement at the Afternoon Boards of the Stock Exchange, and the quotations at 5 o'clock P. M. on the Railway and Miscellaneous list are noted below.

The Gold Room was 1 ₱ cent. lower than yesterday, and 1½@2 ₱ cent. below the highest sales of Monday. The Foreign Exchanges closed rather weaker for the *Persia* than our last night's report indicated; standard New-York bills, 109¼; Southern bank bills, 108⅛@108⅜ ₱ cent.

The Public Funds to-day were less firm by a small fraction in price. The 5-20s of 1862 were 107⅛ ₱ cent., and the other Gold-bearing bonds about 105⅛@106 for the 1864s and 1865s, May and November, and 104⅛@¼ for the new 1865s, July and January. The 7.30 ₱ cents were 104⅛ ₱ cent.

After the Second Boards in the afternoon there was a general recovery in the Railway market, led by Erie Common Shares, (which had previously shown much steadiness through the panic of last night and this forenoon,) sales being made as high as 65⅛ ₱ cent. The purchases of this Stock since Monday morning at 64⅛@63⅞@64⅛@63⅝@65⅛ ₱ cent. have undoubtedly been very heavy in amount. This afternoon they have sensibly influenced the entire New-York and Western list, and the panic of the day bids fair to be quickly followed by a sharp rally.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	99¾	99⅛	Northwest	41	40½
U. S. 5-20s	108	107¾	N. West Pref.	77¼	77½
U. S. 7.30s	104½	104⅛	Rock Island	97⅜	96⅞
N. Y. Central	106⅛	103⅛	Fort Wayne	95¾	95⅛
Erie	64⅞	65⅛	Cumb'land Coal	54	40
Hudson	126	126	Quicksilver	40	38½
Reading	102¼	102⅛	W. U. Telegraph	46½	45⅜
Mich. Southern	76¼	73⅝	Mariposa Pref.	30	29½
Illinois Central	114	113	Ohio Certificates	25¾	25⅝
Pittsburgh	87	84⅝	American Gold	135⅜	134⅞
Tennessee 6s	64¾	63⅝	Bills on London	109⅛	109½

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	116	American Exchange	115
City	190	Chatham	140
Greenwich	130	Bank of N. America	107
Seventh Ward	110	Irving	102
State of New York	106	Shoe and Leather	110
Commerce	112	Continental	101
Ocean	103	Central National	110
Mercantile	105		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	94	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	89
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	93	Cons. 7 ₱ c. conv.	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R Est.	90	Lack. & West'n Bds.	97½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	103	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	103	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '65-'76	103	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	93
Erie 1st mort. 1876	101	Tol. & W. 2d M.	75½
Erie 7s. 2d mort. 1879	101	Gt. Western 2d M., '93	69
Erie 7s, 3d mort. 1883	100	Gal. & Chic., Ext.	100
Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1880	90½	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	99
Erie 7s. 5th mort. 1886	83	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	100
Buff., N.Y.&E.1st M.'77	90	N. J. Central 1st M.	100
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	100	N. J. Central 2d M.	102
Hud. R. 7s.2d M.s.f.'85	100	Pitts., Ft. W.&Ch. 1st M.	97
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100¼	Pitts., Ft. W.&Ch. 3d M.	80
Mich.Cen.8 ₱ ct.'69-'72	104	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	73
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	92	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	98
N. Ind. Goshen L. 1868	97	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	98
Mich.S.&N.I.S.F.7 ₱ c.	96	Chi. & Alton Inc.	88
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1875	105	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	85
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	89	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	84
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	80	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	85
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	95	McGregor West. 1st M.	80

We hear to-day that the Iowa extension of the Chicago and Northwest line is through to the Missouri River at Omaha, where it connects with the great Union Pacific Road. This gives a continuous railway connection from New-York to a point 330 miles beyond the Missouri frontier.

The earnings of the Northwest Road for the

Third week in January	$149,212
Same week in 1866	128,048

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending Jan. 9 gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,457,949	Increase	£167,664
Public deposits	4,444,468	Decrease	3,717,662
Other deposits	23,049,592	Increase	2,457,362
Gov'nt securities	13,111,068	No change.	
Other securities	21,750,978	Decrease	1,065,525
Notes unemployed	10,147,875	Increase	5,020

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,313,810, being an increase of £26,965; and the stock of Bullion in both departments is £19,438,852, showing an increase of £23,490 when compared with the preceding statement.

The name of the Cashier of the Croton National Bank is RICHARD M. RAVEN.

The Whale Fishery in 1866.

From the *Whalemen's Shipping List* we glean the following statistics of the Whale Fishery of the United States in 1866:

Vessels Employed in the Whale Fishery, Jan. 1, 1867.

	Ships & Barks.	Brigs.	Schrs.	Tonnage.
New-Bedford	176	1	4	53,798
Fairhaven	5	2	2	1,669
Dartmouth	2	—	1	491
Westport	9	—	—	2,710
Marion	—	1	3	407
Dist. of N. Bedford	192	4	10	58,075
Edgartown	6	—	—	2,245
Nantucket	4	1	1	1,055
Tisbury	—	—	1	117
Provincetown	—	—	46	5,551
Wellfleet	—	—	1	135
Boston	2	1	5	1,013
Beverly	—	1	1	238
Salem	1	1	1	436
Newburyport	—	—	2	215
New-London	9	2	11	4,337
Groton	—	—	1	148
Sag Harbor	7	—	—	1,534
New-York	1	—	—	243
Total, Jan. 1, 1867	222	10	80	75,342

Showing an addition of 23 ships and barks, 2 brigs, 24 schooners, and 6,806 tons, after deducting 1,624 tons reduced by remeasurement.

The number of vessels and amount of tonnage employed in the whale fishery, since 1844 have been as follows:

	Ships & Barks.	Brigs.	Schrs.	Tonnage.
Jan. 1, 1867	222	10	80	75,342
Jan. 1, 1866	199	8	56	68,536
Jan. 1, 1865	226	7	43	79,690
Jan. 1, 1864	258	5	41	88,785
Jan. 1, 1863	301	10	42	103,146
Jan. 1, 1862	372	10	41	125,465
Jan. 1, 1861	459	14	41	158,746
Jan. 1, 1860	508	19	42	176,842
Jan. 1, 1859	561	19	45	195,115
Jan. 1, 1858	587	18	49	203,148
Jan. 1, 1857	593	22	40	204,209
Jan. 1, 1856	585	21	29	199,141
Jan. 1, 1855	584	20	34	199,842
Jan. 1, 1854	602	28	38	208,399
Jan. 1, 1853	599	30	32	206,286
Jan. 1, 1852	558	27	35	193,990
Jan. 1, 1851	502	24	27	171,971
Jan. 1, 1850	510	20	13	171,484
Jan. 1, 1849	581	21	12	196,110
Jan. 1, 1848	621	22	16	210,663
Jan. 1, 1847	670	31	21	230,218
Jan. 1, 1846	678	35	22	233,189
Jan. 1, 1845	643	35	17	218,655
Jan. 1, 1844	595	41	9	200,147

The following is a table showing the number of American ships engaged in the North Pacific Fishery for the last sixteen years, and the average quantity of oil taken:

Years.		Bbls.	Total, Bbls.
1851	138 ships averaged	626	86,360
1852	278 ships averaged	1,343	373,450
1853	238 ships averaged	912	218,135
1854	232 ships averaged	794	184,063
1855	217 ships averaged	873	189,579
1856	178 ships averaged	822	146,410
1857	143 ships averaged	796½	113,900
1858	196 ships averaged	620	121,650
1859	176 ships averaged	535	94,160
1860	121 ships averaged	518	62,678
1861	76 ships averaged	724	55,024
1862	32 ships averaged	610	19,525
1863	42 ships averaged	857	36,010
1864	68 ships averaged	522	35,490
1865	59 ships averaged	617	36,415
1866	95 ships averaged	598	56,925

Importations of Sperm Oil, Whale Oil, and Whalebone into the United States in 1866.

	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. Bone.
New-Bedford	21,345	44,513	392,100
Fairhaven	446	101	—
Sippican	587	427	—
Westport	2,092	294	500
Dartmouth	673	956	15,400
District of N. Bedford	25,143	46,291	408,000
Edgartown	407	2,596	26,000
Nantucket	199	—	—
Provincetown	3,053	3,073	—
Boston	4,188	4,281	114,050
Salem	127	31	—
Beverley	289	124	—
New-London	35	5,190	41,950
Sag Harbor	395	505	4,000
New-York	2,832	12,261	326,375
Total	36,663	74,302	920,375

Imports for 1866.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
January	3,553	2,306	63,430
February	—	657	18,850
March	—	669	1,400
April	5,999	28,039	406,650
May	992	3,602	16,450
June	4,966	11,287	36,960
July	3,304	2,253	5,600
August	7,216	8,206	26,675
September	3,120	6,660	33,400
October	3,167	3,320	10,800
November	2,819	4,836	53,150
December	1,527	1,967	237,000
Total	36,663	74,602	920,375

Imports from 1846 to 1867.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
1866	36,663	74,302	920,375
1865	33,242	76,238	619,350
1864	64,372	71,863	760,450
1863	65,055	62,974	488,750
1862	55,641	100,478	763,500
1861	68,932	133,717	1,038,450
1860	73,708	140,005	1,337,650
1859	91,408	190,411	1,923,850
1858	81,941	182,223	1,540,600
1857	78,440	230,941	2,058,900
1856	80,941	197,890	2,592,700
1855	72,649	184,015	2,707,500
1854	76,696	319,837	3,445,200
1853	103,077	260,114	[illegible]
1852	78,872	84,211	1,259,900
1851	99,591	328,483	2,966,500
1850	92,892	200,608	2,869,200
1849	100,944	248,492	2,281,100
1848	107,976	280,656	2,003,000
1847	120,753	313,150	3,341,680
1846	95,217	207,493	2,276,930

Table Showing the Exports of Oil and Bone from the United States in 1866.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
To London	6,260	—	86,350
To Liverpool	2,638	—	36,600
To Glasgow	1,605	—	—
To Havre	—	—	210,050
To Bremen	—	—	101,141
To Hamburg	5	—	85,200
To Rotterdam	13	48	600
To Antwerp	—	—	1,459
Other foreign ports	109	570	—
Total	10,630	618	521,400

Exports of Sperm Oil, Whale Oil, and Whalebone from the United States for the last eight years.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs Bone.
1866	10,630	618	521,400
1865	20,158	1,660	202,100
1864	45,000	12,000	530,000
1863	18,366	11,297	279,394
1862	27,976	68,583	1,004,981
1861	37,547	49,969	1,145,013
1860	52,792	13,007	911,226
1859	52,207	8,179	1,707,929

Stocks of Oil and Whalebone in the United States. Jan. 1, 1867.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
New-Bedford	11,419	15,372	17,000
Fairhaven	161	—	5,000
Westport	1,000	305	—
Edgartown	—	2,400	—
Provincetown	120	—	—
New London	—	970	—
Boston	—	865	—
New-York	—	1,288	150,000
Total	12,700	21,200	172,000

Stock of Oil and Bone on hand on the 1st of January in the last nine years.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
1867	12,700	21,200	172,000
1866	5,800	17,150	193,200
1865	20,382	6,679	170,150
1864	31,200	9,344	148,980
1863	16,038	23,019	91,500
1862	16,132	58,378	295,600
1861	15,838	80,469	488,700
1860	13,429	96,480	380,600
1859	17,176	82,376	400,000

Statement of the Average Prices of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone for 1866.

	Sperm Oil.	Whale Oil.	Whalebone.
January	245	—	135
February	—	—	140
March	245	125	—
April	—	100	140
May	229	113	132
June	250	125	—
July	265	125	137
August	266	140	—
September	261	—	140
October	264	—	143
November	265	—	—
December	260	—	130

Average price of Sperm Oil for 1866, $2 55 ₱ gallon.
Average price of Whale Oil for 1866, $1 21 ₱ gallon.
Average price of Whalebone for 1866, $1 37 ₱ lb.

Average Prices of Oil and Bone.

Average for	Sperm.	Whale.	Bone.
1866	255	121	137
1865	225	145	171
1864	178	128	180
1863	161	95¾	153
1862	142½	59⅜	81
1861	131⅛	44⅛	66
1860	141½	49⅛	80 1-5
1859	136¼	48⅛	—
1858	121	54	92¼
1857	128⅛	73¼	96¾
1856	162	79½	58
1855	177 2-10	71 3-10	45¼
1854	148⅜	58⅜	39 1-5
1853	124¾	58½	34½
1852	123⅛	68 1-6	50⅜
1851	127⅛	45 5-16	34½
1850	120 7-10	49 1-10	34 4-10
1849	108 9-10	39 9-10	38 8-10
1848	100⅛	36	36⅞
1847	87⅞	33⅜	34
1846	88	32⅞	33⅝
1845	90⅛	36⅛	40
1844	63	34⅛	35¾
1843	73	33⅛	23
1842	94	31⅛	19
1841	100	30½	19

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

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THE "BANKERS' ALMANAC," FOR 1867, illustrated volume, price $2, contains lists of 1,660 National Banks, 400 State Banks, 1,300 Private Bankers, 1,500 Bankers and Brokers, New-York City; names of members of Stock Board, Gold Board, Open Board; with eleven fine engravings of new banking-houses, &c.
Office, No. 46 Pine-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 6 bbls. Ashes, 3,356 bbls. Flour, 690 bags Corn Meal, 1,500 bushels Corn, 6,450 bushels Oats, 180 bushels Malt, 301 bbls. Pork, 130 pkgs. Cut Meats, 797 pkgs. Lard, 111 pkgs. Beef, and 251 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots continue inactive at $8 25@$8 50 ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls are unchanged.

COFFEE—Is quiet, but held firmly. We quote Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@17½c.; Rio, 15c.@18c.; St. Domingo, 15⅞c.@16½c., in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been more freely offered and purchased, at a shade easier prices. Middlings, 33½c.@35c., chiefly within our range, ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 2,100 bales, against receipts of 5,905 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	9,094
Receipts last week	19,174
Receipts preceding week	15,047
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	48,937
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	198,368
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	32,715
Exports since Sept. 1	144,455
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	170,000
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1. 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	897,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1. 1866	391,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	545,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand has been limited for State and Western Flour to-day, chiefly for the low grades, at drooping prices. Sales since our last have been 5,950 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 50@$10 50; common to fair Extra State, fresh inspection, at $10 60 @$11 60; fair to choice do. do. at $11 65@$12 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11 75@$12 50 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$9 50	@10 50
Extra State	10 65	@12 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	10 25	@15 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	11 75	@12 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 55	@15 00
Extra Genesee	12 45	@15 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	14 20	@16 75

Southern Flour continues dull and heavy. Sales since our last 180 bbls., at $11 75@$13 85 for ordinary to fair extra, and $13 90@$17 for fair to very choice extra do., ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive at $12 75@$15 25 for extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in less request at from $6 40@$8 ₱ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Corn Meal rules quiet and heavy at $5@$5 10 for Western and Pennsylvania; $5 10@$5 25 for Jersey, and $5 50@$5 60 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 150 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is very dull at $2 90@$3 30 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat, Rye and Barley have been inactive and nominal in price to-day. Corn has been depressed and lower. Sales since our last 39,000 bushels, at $1 16 @$1 17, closing at $1 16, for mixed Western, in store, $1 18½ for do. afloat, $1 14 for unsound do., in store, and $1 10@$1 14 for new Yellow and White Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. Oats have been in fair request, including Chicago, Milwaukee and Cleveland at 62c.@65c., and State at 68c.@69c. ₱ bushel; sales 17,500 bushels.

HAY—North River bale is in moderate demand at $1 20@$1 35 for shipment, and $1 45@$1 70 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw, $1@$1 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in request, including new at 35c. @70c.; old at 20c.@50c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ₱ lb.

LATHS—Are in limited demand at steady prices.

MOLASSES—Is quiet to-day, including Porto Rico at 45c.@60c.; Cuba at 37c.@59c.; New-Orleans at 73c.@86c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue inactive and steady, including Spirits Turpentine at 65½c.@67c. ₱ gallon. Crude do. at $5 25@$5 50; Resin at $4 25@$10 50 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2@$2 75; Pitch, $4 50 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Continue quiet, including Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 20; Bleached Whale at $1 18@1 20; Crude Sperm at $2 55@$2 60; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1 05@$1 25; Red Oil at 70c.@80c.; Linseed Oil at $1 18@1 22, for English and American, ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in limited request at 19½c.@20½c. for Crude; 30c.@33c. for ordinary to prime Refined, in bond, and 44½c.@46½c. for do., free, ₱ gallon. We are indebted to the editors of the *Shipping and Commercial List* for a copy of their annual statement of the Petroleum trade, from which we make up the following summary: "In reviewing the business of the year 1866, the chief features are the large production, the great increase in the quantity exported, and the heavy decline in prices. The amount produced in the whole country is a matter about which there is still a difference of opinion, the estimates varying materially; but it is generally conceded that about 10,000 bbls. per day was produced during the year, falling off to about 6,000 or 8,000 bbls., at the close, the low price to which Crude had fallen causing many of the pumping wells to be suspended. There seem to be no fears of a failure of the production entertained but there cannot be a doubt that there will come a period, perhaps not very far distant, when the supply will be exhausted. Such an event would be a most serious calamity, both to this country and all other countries with which we have any intercourse, and cannot be contemplated without exciting grave apprehensions as to the consequences of such a catastrophe—the world would be left in darkness and many of the poor of Europe, and perhaps some in our own land, who never knew the luxury of a lighted fireside, before the introduction of this cheap and brilliant illuminater, would esteem it a dire misfortune. Its use has been advocated, and its fitness seemingly demonstrated, as adapted to the purposes of making steam; but we believe no one has yet given proof of his faith by his works, in building a steamer for ocean navigation, where this agent was to be used as fuel. The export from the United States to foreign ports has run up to 67,430,451 gallons in 1866, against 29,805,523 gallons in 1865—31,872,972 gallons in 1864, and 28,250,721 gallons in 1863, being an increase in 1866 over 1865 of over 126 ₱ cent., and more than 111 ₱ cent. over 1864, the highest previous year. Standard White is now the standard of transactions instead of prime Light Straw to White, which was the rule last year and before. The decline in prices on the year has been fully 50 ₱ cent., and it would appear that they could not go much lower, although the facilities for bringing it to market have been much improved, simplified and cheapened. The rage for Stock Companies has entirely disappeared, many millions of money having been lost in them, distributed among all classes of citizens. The shares of many of the Companies will not bring as many cents as they formerly did dollars, and many, probably hundreds of Companies have 'gone under' entirely, while others have a merely nominal existence, paying a dividend of 1 ₱ cent., occasionally, hardly semi-annually. The history of many of them, if written, would be but a history of fraud, some gross and some refined. New wells continue to be put down, but the striking of Oil is no more heralded as a notable event, and little is heard of it, except among those immediately interested. The business done in Philadelphia on New-York account has very greatly increased during the year, as will be seen by the exports from that port found in another place. The whole trade is still a wonder to the world, having no parallel in its developments, excepting in the gold discoveries of California. If we might prophesy, we would say that the latter will outlast the former, though that depends entirely upon the size of the reservoirs which a beneficent Providence has hidden from the gaze of a curious world, while He permits us to attach our pipes, and carry the streams of light over the earth. In the Iniskillen Township in Upper Canada, there are said to be more than one hundred and fifty wells now working, and within a month or so past, large flowing wells have been struck, one of the latest of which yields over 600 bbls. per day, and large quantities have run to waste for want of sufficient tankage." We give the following interesting facts and figures, taken from the Titusville *Herald:* "The year 1866 was entered with a surplus of Refined Oil on hand, probably 250,000 bbls., stored in the oil regions and abroad. The production of Crude is not less than 11,000 bbls. per day, which will give an annual yield of about 3,900,000 bbls. Reduce this to Refined Oil, and we have 2,600,000 bbls. as the product of 1866. To this must be added the surplus of 1865, as estimated, 250,000 bbls., making an aggregate of 2,850,000 bbls. of Refined Oil as the available stock of 1866. The exports for 1866 will amount to very near 1,489,584 bbls., leaving for home consumption 1,360,416 bbls. Judging our home consumption by that of last year, which amounted to about 800,000 bbls., and allowing an increase of 33⅓ per cent. —the most probable estimate—we have 1,066,665 bbls. as the estimated total home consumption of 1866. This will leave as a surplus on our home market 293,750 bbls., or 43,000 over the surplus of 1865, being about 17 ₱ cent. below the increase of home consumption, which must be carried over into 1867. The total foreign consumption in 1866 is calculated at 1,050,000 bbls. This would leave a surplus of 439,584 bbls remaining abroad on the 1st of January, 1867. By adding the home surplus to the foreign surplus we find that we shall enter the new year with 733,334 bbls. of Petroleum, equal to one-third of the entire foreign and home consumption of 1866.

RECAPITULATION.

Surplus stock of Refined on hand, Jan. 1, 1865 ....bbls.	250,000
Total product of 1866, (reduced to Refined)	2,600,000
Total ....bbls.	2,850,000
Total consumpt'n of 1866, at home. 1,066,666	
Total consumpt'n of 1866, abroad. 1,050,000	
Total surplus at home and abroad. 733,334	—2,500,000
Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1867 in home markets ....bbls.	293,750
Stock on hand in foreign markets ....bbls.	439,584
Total ....bbls.	733,334

With this surplus stock of 733,334 bbls., and the probability of increased production, prices must rule low the coming year. These figures apply only to Pennsylvania Oil, the production of Western Virginia, Kentucky and other States not being included. The mission of Petroleum is far from being fulfilled, and producers have every reason for being hopeful of reaping the legitimate fruits of their labors. Greater facilities for the safe storage and cheaper railroad transportation, combined with the efforts to establish an oil port or oil ports on the latter, and thereby save a distance of about 375 miles, with corresponding railroad tariff. All this will assist materially in diminishing Petroleum from the very numerous and expensive charges to which it is now subject, and without which the producer would be able to realize more for his product." The Government tax of $1 ₱ bbl. on Crude was taken off on the 9th of May last. The amount of Crude received at Cleveland during the year may be set down at 608,616 bbls. against probably 270,800 bbls. in 1865, equal to 401,686 bbls. Refined in 1866, and 178,728 in 1865, distributed from that point, a much larger item, than has been generally supposed. A large part of the above was received at this port.

Quantity Taken from New-York for Consumption

	Barrels.
Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1866, Crude and Ref.	44,793
Received in 1866	1,071,857
Add to reduce to bbls. of 40 gallons, 3 gal ons each	80,389
Total supply	1,197,039
Deduct export in 1866, equal to 862,534	
Deduct stock on hand Jan. 1, 1867 42,019	—904,553
Taken for consumption in 1866	292,486
Taken for consumption in 1865	267,181
Taken for consumption in 1864	242,187
Taken for consumption in 1863	314,461

Monthly Statement of Stocks in New-York.

	CRUDE.		REFINED.	
	1866.	1865.	1866.	1865.
Months.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Jan. 1	26,133	7,993	15,887	18,718
Feb. 1	34,017	6,336	15,444	9,179
March 1	42,564	10,643	15,702	4,123
April 1	25,259	15,433	22,892	5,210
May 1	24,760	9,705	24,556	9,590
June 1	20,044	10,426	28,389	14,792
July 1	42,200	10,734	28,111	10,811
Aug. 1	27,168	31,426	36,990	12,098
Sept. 1	17,688	27,606	38,410	13,685
Oct. 1	29,358	26,422	62,265	18,581
Nov. 1	17,739	21,579	56,281	16,287
Dec. 1	35,427	17,024	26,133	13,232
Dec. 31	9,544	26,033	31,044	15,887

Total Export from the United States.

From	1866.	1865.	1864.
New-York, gallons	34,501,385	14,626,090	21,335,784
Boston	1,591,694	1,511,173	1,696,307
Philadelphia	28,811,853	12,552,882	7,760,148
Baltimore	2,483,419	973,117	929,971
Portland	12,100	11,088	70,762
New-Bedford	30,000	50,000	———
Cleveland	———	81,173	80,000
Total...gallons	67,430,451	29,805,523	31,872,972
Equal to....bbls.	———	745,138	796,824

From		1863.	1862.
New-York	gallons	19,547,604	6,720,273
Boston		2,049,431	1,071,200
Philadelphia		5,395,738	2,800,978
Baltimore		915,866	175,100
Portland		342,082	120,250
Total	gallons	28,250,721	10,887,701
Equal to	bbls.	706,268	272,192

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull and heavy at declining prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,850 bbls., in lots, at $20 25@$21 12 for new City and Western Mess, closing at $21 for new Western Mess; $19 25@$19 37, cash and regular way, for one year old Mess, closing at $19 31, cash; $16 75@$17 for Prime Mess; $20@$20 50 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,750 bbls. New Mess, for forward delivery, including sellers' and buyers' options, February and March, part at $21 12@$21 50 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in less request; sales 200 pkgs., part to arrive, at 8½c.@9½c. for Shoulders, and 10 .@12c. for Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon continues in limited demand at steady prices; sales 80 boxes, at 11c. for short rib and 10½c. for Cumberland Cut ₱ lb. Lard is heavy at drooping rates; sales since our last 460 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13c. for inferior to choice old, and 13c.@13½c. for new, with small lots of extra at a shade higher figures, ₱ lb. Dressed Hogs are in limited demand at 8½c.@8½c. for Western, and 9c.@9½c. for City, ₱ lb. Beef is in less request at $12@$18 for Plain Mess and $17@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 400 bbls. Tierce Beef is quiet at $32@$34 for India Mess and $28 50@$30 for Prime Mess, ₱ tierce; sales 450 tcs. Beef Hams are in limited request at $28 50@$33 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 250 bbls. Butter is dull at 30c.@42c. for State, and 42c.@48c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@35c. for poor to prime Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is in request at 9c.@19c., with some fancy lots at 20c. ₱ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chenango County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ₱ lb.	42	@44
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ₱ lb.	43	@45
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ₱ lb.	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good	35	@36
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ₱ lb.	40	@43
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb.	35	@38
New-York State, Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ₱ lb.	40	@43
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities	30	@33
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ₱ lb.	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb.	32	@34
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb.	34	@36
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb.	30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb.	25	@28
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb.	22	@24
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb.	22	@25
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb.	18	@25
Western States—firkins, common	15	@17
Rolls, State, good to prime in cloths	30	@33
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	28	@30
Rolls, poor to good	25	@26

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ₱ lb.	18	@20
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ₱ lb.	17	@18
Factory Dairies, Western, ₱ lb.	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ₱ lb.	17	@19
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ₱ lb.	16	@17
Farm Dairies, Western, ₱ lb.	16	@17
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ₱ lb.	9	@15
Farm Dairies, Common, ₱ lb.	15	@16

SUGARS—Have been in fair request and firm. Sales since our last 950 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10c.@12½c., and 875 boxes Havana at 9⅞c.@11⅛c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in less demand at from 13c. @15c. ₱ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 45,000 lbs. at 9¼c.@11⅛c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 85,000 lbs., at 11½c.@11⅝c.; also 29,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@10c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 150 bales Cotton at ⅝d.@5-16d. ₱ lb., and 40,000 bushels Corn and Barley at 6½d. ₱ 56 lbs., vessel to load at store. For other ports nothing really new.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, Mr. Edwin Booth in his great *rôle* of HAMLET.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.—THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock.—CENDRILLON. A corps de ballet of fifty ladies.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, "OURS." Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Miss Mary Gannon, Madeline Henriques, Fanny Morant, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock.—THE ROBBERS and WIZZARD SKIFF. Miss Fanny Herring as the Pirate Boy.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Max Maretzek's Italian Opera—FRA DIAVOLO.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7½, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. Magnificent Horse Comedy, JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. George Christy every night, Billy Sheppard and John Collins.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, CINDER-LEON and MADAGASCAR BALLET, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS; THE BASKET TRICK and GOBLIN HEAD.

STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRAND CONCERT for the benefit of German Ladies' Society for Widows and Orphans.

UNION HALL,
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING, commencing at 2 and 7½ o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

DERBY'S NEW ART ROOMS,
No. 845 Broadway.
THIS DAY, ROSA BONHEUR'S HORSE FAIR and other VALUABLE PAINTINGS.

CLINTON HALL.
Astor-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, VALENTINE VOUSDEN. THE UNITY OF NATIONS.

STECK'S MUSIC HALL,
No. 141 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, POZNANSKI'S QUARTET SOIREES.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Owing to interruptions in the working of the Newfoundland wires yesterday, we are without European news by cable.

The steamship *Cuba* arrived at this port yesterday, with advices *via* Queenstown to the 13th inst.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. HARRIS reported a bill providing that persons confined in State Penitentiaries under sentence of Federal Courts, shall be entitled to the same privileges as the State prisoners. Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill providing that all persons entitled to the franking privilege must use their own proper autograph when franking postal matter. Mr. NORTON introduced a bill amendatory of the Homestead Law, extending certain privileges to soldiers and sailors. Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill to amend the Postal Laws in reference to money orders, regulating the prices to be charged therefor, establishing penalties for forging the same, &c. Mr. WILSON introduced a bill providing for the establishment of the "Howard University" in the District of Columbia. The Test Oath Bill, which caused such a lively struggle in the House on Tuesday night, was received and referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Tariff Bill came up for discussion, and several amendments were offered by Mr. SPRAGUE. Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. FESSENDEN, and others participated in the debate, but no definite action was taken upon the bill.

In the House yesterday, the session having been continued throughout Tuesday night, a recess was taken from 8 o'clock until 11. The bill before it was the one introduced by Mr. BOUTWELL, prescribing a test oath for attorneys and counsellors practicing before the United States Courts. At 11 o'clock the debate was renewed, one hour having been granted for discussion. At the end of that time the bill passed—yeas 109, nays 42. A number of reports from Committees were then received, after which forty-five members who were absent during the call of the House on the previous evening, were arraigned at the bar to answer for their contempt. Some of them were fined $2 each, others $4, and others were discharged. Mr. BOUTWELL reported a bill from the Judiciary providing for the Presidential succession in case of the death of the President. The House went into Committee of the Whole, considered the Post-office Appropriation Bill, and reported it to the House.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. PIERSON introduced a bill to create a Metropolitan Harbor District, and to establish a Board of Wharves and Piers. He also submitted a report from the Select Committee appointed to examine matters in New-York Harbor. The Committee recommended that the streets bordering on the river be widened, and that the harbor be placed under the control of a Board. Mr. O'DONNELL introduced a bill to make general throughout the State the provisions of the Metropolitan Excise Law.

In the Assembly a number of bills were noticed, among them one for a railroad in Tenth and other streets and avenues, and one to amend the Excise Law. A memorial from citizens of Albany and Rensselaer Counties, regarding the Anti-Rent riots, accompanied by a message from the Governor, was received. A resolution requesting our Senators and members of Congress to advocate the passage of a bill exempting from dues and taxation all material used in the construction of steam and sailing vessels, and also to extend the direct aid of the Government to the establishment of steamship lines to Europe, was introduced.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mrs. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON and SUSAN B. ANTHONY appeared before the Judiciary Committee at Albany yesterday, to advocate woman's rights and universal suffrage. Mrs. STANTON made a lengthy and forcible speech on the occasion. She claimed the right of women and negroes, under existing laws, to vote for delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

The President has approved the bill providing that in addition to the regular meeting of Congress there shall be a meeting on the 4th of March. He has also approved the joint resolution appropriating $500,000 for the purchase of the lower portion of the New-York City Hall Park as a site for a new Post-office.

A. W. CLARK and wife, HENRY KINGSBURY and wife and JAMES DYER and wife, all living together near Portland, Me., were poisoned by taking arsenic on Tuesday, and nearly lost their lives. Two of them are still in a critical condition. It is not known how the poison was administered.

NATHANIEL JOHNSON, who was arrested on suspicion of having committed the double murder near Lewistown, Me., last week, has proved an *alibi*, and there seems little reason to doubt that the crime was committed by an unknown man, who attempted to enter a house near the scene on the same night. Efforts are being made to solve the mystery and discover the assassin.

The Connecticut Republican State Convention commences its sessions to-day at New-Haven. The caucus held last evening indicates that Gen. HAWLEY will be renominated for Governor. There are several candidates for Lieutenant-Governor, and the contest promises to be a sharp one.

The Kentucky House of Representatives has instructed its Committee on the Sinking Fund to inquire into the expediency of selling the stocks owned by the State in internal improvements, amounting to $4,840,475, and applying the proceeds to the payment of the State debt.

In the Stuart divorce case, which has occupied the time of the Superior Court in Chicago for twelve days, the Jury yesterday found a verdict of "not guilty" in favor of Mr. STUART. His wife charged him with adultery, and sued for divorce.

At Mobile, on Saturday, the United States Marshal seized nearly all the steamboats lying at the docks for carrying cotton without tarpaulin covers, as required by law. They were subsequently released on payment of a fine.

The Legislature of Maryland yesterday passed an act abolishing that article in the code which permitted the sale of negroes into Slavery for crime. Hereafter no distinction will be made between white and black criminals.

The British ship *Royal Sovereign*, with a cargo of 2,850 bales of cotton, was burned near New-Orleans yesterday. The vessel and cargo were entirely destroyed. Total loss $100,000, mostly insured.

JOHN ROBINSON, a colored cook on board the *Lady Blessington*, was brought to this port under arrest on Tuesday, charged with attempting to burn the ship while on the high seas.

The Grand Jury of Essex County, N. J., has just completed its labors by bringing in one hundred and seventy-four indictments.

Senator POMEROY was yesterday reëlected United States Senator by the Legislature of Kansas. The vote stood 84 to 25.

The funeral of the late N. P. WILLIS will take place in Boston to-day. The remains are to be buried at Mount Auburn.

LOCAL NEWS.

A case of some importance as involving the rights of the Second-avenue Railroad Company to run dummy engines on their road on the upper part of the Island, has been on trial for the last two days in the Marine Court, before Judge GROSS and a Jury. The action is entitled CHRISTIAN WEIGOLD *vs.* The Second-avenue Road. The plaintiff claims that he lost a valuable horse and wagon in July last, in consequence of having been run over by a dummy engine between One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Tenth streets, which was running at a high rate of speed, and that the Company have no legal right from any source to run dummies on the route. A decision of the case will probably be arrived at to-day.

The experiences of yesterday on the ice and with the ice, as also with the snow, brought out a new variety. The East River was bridged over with ice, and thousands passed over safely, both ways. Locomotion in our streets was far from being in a state of perfection, and numberless ludicrous scenes took place both among men and horses. The railroads going out of the City are understood to be all in good running order.

Three suits in which the Bank of New-Orleans are plaintiffs, and the firm of BRANDER, CHAMBLISS & Co. are defendants, were tried yesterday in the Supreme Court Circuit. The actions are considered as of a highly important nature, for the reason that they involve some very nice questions of law growing out of the rebellion, and upon the decision of them depend several millions of dollars.

PETER ALLER, a clerk in the employ of L. LINCOLN & Co., No. 42 Warren-street, formerly a partner in the concern, was arrested yesterday, and held for trial by Justice DOWLING, in the sum of $5,000 bail, on a charge of embezzling $2,800. The accused claims to be still a member of the firm, and denies the charge of embezzlement.

In the law column will be found a case of prize now before the United States Supreme Court—an appeal from the Florida District—which raises the question whether the Government will be allowed to assert that a prize cargo in its possession is contraband of war, while it withholds the evidence which it controls, that such is the fact.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their regular semi-monthly meeting yesterday, President VERPLANCK in the chair. The session was brief, and the business only of the usual routine character. There is a falling off in the arrival of emigrants, compared with the same period last year, of nearly 27 per cent.

The Board of Metropolitan Fire Commissioners met yesterday afternoon. They accepted a gift of Baptist New Testaments for the use of the members of the Department, and disposed of a large amount of routine business.

A descent was made by the Twenty-second Precinct Police last night upon a gambling-house at No. 687 Eighth-avenue, when the proprietor, the dealer and five gamblers were arrested. A complete set of gambling implements were also captured. The accused will be examined to-day.

A meeting of the Cosmopolitan Association was held at the Cooper Institute last evening to celebrate the passage of the District of Columbia Suffrage Bill. The meeting was addressed by GEORGE THOMPSON, of England, GEORGE T. DOWNING, and others.

An order was issued yesterday by Superintendent KENNEDY ordering all licensed dealers found violating the Excise Law to be so reported to the Board for revocation of license.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, the trial of PATRICK DWYER for the murder of PATRICK MCCUDDEN was continued. The prosecution rested, and Mr. G. OWENS opened for the defence.

General business was very dull, as a rule, yesterday, though buyers had any existing advantage. Freights were quiet, with 520 vessels of all classes in port.

THE LEGISLATURE AND THE FERRIES.—Now that the New-York Legislature has referred the subject of our ferries to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, we trust, what however we are happy to believe also, that the investigation will be full and complete. As an aid to the Committee's labors, we suggest that they at once compile and publish a clear official statement of the legal obligations which are imposed on those ferries both by State and Federal laws. Much of the security from interference with their wrong doings, which public companies enjoy, arises from the want of knowledge on the part of the public as to what are infractions of the law, what are the methods of redress, and what are the penalties. The volunteering of evidence upon the subject of ferry shortcomings would be much induced by information as to how to make complaints. Suppose, for instance, a ferry company engages for the sake of its monopoly to supply *safe, sufficient* and *comfortable* transportation, and yet runs boats which are perforce crowded to suffocation every day, it would be a great help to investigation if the public knew what relation the law says shall be preserved between the tonnage and capacity of the boat and the number of passengers and teams it shall carry. Suppose, again, that bridges are mere mantraps—there is a long list of murders which the bridges have committed—there would be much advantage in a definition of how far there could be retribution dealt out. Suppose further that the crew of a ferry-boat should be mere yelling, ignorant creatures, who looked upon their employers' customers with as much disdain as if they were cattle or hogs, would it not give some confidence to those customers if a guide to the duties of ferry attendants were made public? And if the attendants are notoriously too few as well as ruffianly, would not a knowledge of the employers' duties and the public's rights be of service? We say *suppose* these things were so, for though at the risk of being thought facetious, we will in this place make no assertions. Only, as the whole subject is now before an official body of gentlemen in whom the public have confidence, we have thought that anything which would facilitate their labors will certainly only need suggesting to be adopted without delay.

The Power of Legislative Majorities—The Previous Question in the House of Representatives.

The tyranny of the majority is, perhaps, a contingent evil which politicians who are in a minority are prone to exaggerate. As applied to the people, we believe that it is in the main a groundless fear; certainly we have as little faith as *The North American Review* in the efficacy of legislation as a restraining influence. What the majority enact, they may repeal. The checks and balances provided against the despotism of members are always at their disposal; so that in the end the safety and success of Democratic Government necessarily depend upon the inherent honesty and generosity of the popular judgment. The people are neither tyrants nor knaves, and we are not afraid that they will ever be chargeable with permanent wrong.

"The previous question" as employed in Congress does not emanate from the country's will. The people are fond of fair play, and in the hands of a parliamentary majority "the previous question" becomes an instrument of rank injustice. Rightly used, it is essential to the smooth working of the representative system. It frustrates the machinations of a minority who are intent, for factious purposes, upon frustrating the lawful plans of the majority; and to this extent it is useful. But it would indeed indicate "the tyranny of the majority" if it were systematically resorted to as a means of preventing, not merely unpleasant debate, but the debate which is necessary to the understanding of a subject under consideration.

Mr. STEVENS familiarized us last session with this abuse of a wholesome power in relation to the recommendations of the Reconstruction Committee. Important propositions were forced through the House without so much as a pretence of courtesy toward the minority. They were denied the privilege of seeking explanations, or setting forth the grounds of their opposition. Might was made Right. The majority fell back upon the sheer force of numbers, and under the guise of expediting business, exemplified "the tyranny of the majority" to perfection.

There has been no grosser illustration of this tyranny, however, than that of which the House was the scene on Tuesday night. A bill reported by Mr. BOUTWELL, from the Judiciary Committee, prohibits any person connected with the rebellion from practicing as attorney or counselor in any Federal court. Its origin is of course traceable to the recent decision of the Supreme Court, which is to be thus circumvented, so far as the application of a test oath to lawyers is concerned. It opens a wide and most important subject. The constitutionality and propriety of the Supreme Court action, the relation of that court to Congress, the probable inefficacy of a measure which, in its essence, embodies the principle declared to be unconstitutional by a majority of the Judges: these and a dozen correlative points challenge notice in connection with Mr. BOUTWELL's bill. If a case can be conceived for calmness and moderation of statement, and fullness and fairness of discussion, this is one. But Mr. BOUTWELL, acting, we presume, under the direction of the Judiciary Committee, refused time for examination, for thought, or for the utterance of thoughts already formed by other members of the House. He relied simply and solely upon the organized power of the majority, and the sufficiency of "the previous question" as an agency for suppressing awkward interrogatories and stifling inconvenient debate.

The contest that followed appears to have been discreditable to the body that permitted it. The House is supposed to be a deliberative institution,—every member possessed of rights which no majority can decently disregard. Mr. BOUTWELL, Mr. SCHENCK and others of the majority, exerted themselves to prove the unsoundness of this supposition. The minority—as Messrs. BOUTWELL and SCHENCK decide—have no rights: neither the right to call for explanation, nor the right to state their own interpretations of the Constitution and duty. Mr. CHANLER asked for time to speak, and Mr. BOUTWELL graciously conceded five minutes. Mr. ROGERS and Mr. HALE were respectively allowed other five minutes and no more. Mr. JOHNSON pleaded—not for five, but—for two minutes, and Mr. BOUTWELL refused, because other members might also claim two minutes each. For the majority sustained Mr. BOUTWELL's application of "the previous question," and would hear not another syllable in opposition. Through two stages the bill went at lightning speed; the majority flushed with power, the minority helpless in its presence. The third reading, however, was not to be had quite so easily. The parliamentary system has other devices than that employed by Mr. BOUTWELL. It provides the minority certain weapons of defence, in the shape of the constant renewal of motions to adjourn; and to these the opponents of the Bill were finally driven. By a succession of what in other circumstances would be vexatious motions, they succeeded in fighting off the decisive vote. During the greater part of the afternoon, through the long, wearisome night, and until 8 o'clock yesterday morning, they held "the tyrant majority" at bay. Compromises were attempted, but in vain. Laggards and absentees were made to realize the Speaker's authority. The majority, strong in numbers, by turns rested and watched; the minority, with none to spare, watched steadily all the time. An hour for debate yesterday was the utmost they sought, and, being denied this poor privilege, they had no remedy, save patience and persistency. Finally these qualities triumphed. "The previous question" turned out to be not always omnipotent. Mr. BOUTWELL—more liberal than Mr. SCHENCK—yielded just one hour, with an understanding that the vote should then be had. And at eight yesterday the House adjourned, meeting again at eleven, and at noon dividing on the question of the third reading, which was carried by a large majority.

With the provisions of the measure which gave rise to these extraordinary proceedings we have for the moment nothing to do. It may be constitutional; it may be expedient; it may be right. Grant all this, and the merit of the struggle between the majority and the minority will remain untouched. The fact will still be that the majority, incensed by the assertion of right on the part of the minority, insisted upon the suppression of debate in regard to a bill which indirectly brings Congress into collision with the Supreme Court, and the bearings of which had confessedly been hastily weighed by the Judiciary Committee. The reason assigned by Mr. BOUTWELL for refusing debate was the very reason which established the necessity of debate. The Committee, he admitted, had only two hours for the report; yet members of the House, forsooth, were not allowed two minutes to say why the bill should be amended or rejected!

We submit that no party is or can be strong enough to continue this course with impunity. It may triumph for a time, but sooner or later a reaction must come, from which the promoters of proceedings like these will be the first to suffer. The country wants bold legislation and wants it promptly. But we believe it does not desire that even wholesome measures shall be pushed through Congress in utter defiance of the safeguards of republican government.

The Impending Coup d'Etat at Washington.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When constitutional government is in peril there is always warning of the impending danger. A *coup d'etat* is looked for, and men forewarned feel yet as if they were not forearmed. The blow is struck not by an open enemy; it comes from a quarter in which power has been constitutionally placed for the preservation of the very Government, the destruction of which is compassed. The safeguards of constitutional liberty are swept away in the pretended interests of the nation, but really because they stand in the way of the man or the party in power. They fear that their power and constitutional government cannot exist together, and therefore they destroy constitutional government. Is such a trifle to stand in the way of their great purposes? This, as we all remember, was the way in which LOUIS NAPOLEON, President of the French Republic, usurped power and made himself Emperor. He was made President because he had persuaded a majority of the French people that he of all men was best fitted to preserve, protect and defend the Constitutional Government of the French Republic. He made himself the autocrat of France, and destroyed its Constitutional Government by sweeping a coördinate branch of that Government out of his path, in the *coup d'etat* of the 2d of December. For this kind of political usurpation we have to use a French name. Our language, framed by a people in whose cradle were the seeds of popular liberty, and which advanced steadily to constitutional government from the time it left the Scandinavian forests, happily furnishes us with no word or phrase expressive of just this action.

And yet it would seem that we have recently developed a pressing need for some such phrase in our mother tongue; for few of us are blind enough not to see that there is now impending a *coup d'etat* at Washington. It hangs above our heads at this very moment, and if we do not lay aside all party hopes and fears, or in fact all other political considerations, it will fall upon us as we are gazing upon it with stupid and inactive apprehension. The power by which the existence of constitutional government is imperiled in this country has control of one branch only of our Government. It holds that power as the representative of only a majority of only a part of the nation. A large minority of the constituents of the very members who *at present* control the Legislative branch of our Government are opposed to their action, and yet must submit, and ought to submit to that action, so long as it is constitutional. Now, it is the one cardinal principle of constitutional government that within the provisions of the Constitution the rights of minorities as well as those of majorities shall be safe. It is chiefly for the protection of minorities that constitutional government is established—that the party which, for the time being, has control of the executive and the legislative branches of Government may not use its power exclusively in its own interests, and in tyrannical disregard of the rights of the minority. Therefore it is that a Constitution declares what the executive and what the legislative power may do, and either declares also that they shall not do certain other things, or that they shall do only that for which they receive authority through the Constitution. If this restraint is broken through, either by the executive or the legislative power, constitutional government is at an end. The immediate object in view may be good, but constitutional liberty is none the less destroyed, and the course over its ruins is made easy for every chief executive or any legislative majority thereafter. No intelligent and moderately well informed citizen of this Republic needs to be told that Congress is not supreme, that Congress has no powers but those derived from the Constitution, that it is the creature not of the people directly, but of the people through the Constitution, and that it may transcend its just powers as easily as the President can transcend his. From its nature, its organization and its functions, it is the most powerful branch of the Government, and is therefore the one to be most feared, and most jealously watched and restrained. Upon it there are only two checks; the President's veto, which Congress itself can put aside by a two-thirds vote, and the Supreme Court, which has no control over the wisdom or the patriotism of its acts, but only over their legality. Imperfect as these checks are, because they are of human contrivance, they have thus far been sufficient, and they would always prove sufficient, for the security of constitutional government. Without them, constitutional liberty would not exist for a year; but each session of Congress we should be at the mercy of an irrepressible majority, which, if necessary to its purposes, could declare Massachusetts or Ohio, or both, and New-York besides, out of the Union, which could impeach the President at will and suspend him from his office until he was declared either innocent or guilty, it would make no matter; and which could bid the Supreme Court attend to its own business, and not concern itself with the legality of any act done by the majority. I said this might be; but it is, except for the mere formality of a passage by a majority who vote by roll-call, and pass between tellers after their leaders like sheep between gate-posts. The purpose of the majority of the present imperfect Congress, as we all see, is to remove the President, and not only the President but the Supreme Court out of its way. We see this, and we look on in apathy, and go about our money-making, stupidly trusting that no harm will come of it, and yet what is doing is that Constitutional Government is destroyed before our eyes. A bill was brought in on Monday by Mr. WILLIAMS, of Pennsylvania, which, absolutely, is entitled a bill to "define the powers of the Supreme Court"—of the Supreme Court! whose powers are defined by the Constitution, and the *chief object of whose creation was to define the powers of Congress*. A more barefaced attempt at usurpation was never seen; a more fatal blow to constitutional government was never dealt. Yet what may we not expect when Mr. WILSON reports a bill which declares valid and conclusive certain proclamations and consequent acts which the Supreme Court can only declare valid? and when Mr. BOUTWELL does not hesitate to declare, "with strong emphasis," that the Supreme Court exists but by the breath of Congress—the Supreme Court, created by the creator of Congress, to interpret its laws and be a check upon its action! Congress has no more right to define the powers of the Supreme Court than to define its own powers or those of the President. The people have already done all this through the Constitution; the people may change their definition through the Constitution. When the powers either of Congress, the President or the Supreme Court are abridged or enlarged in any other way, constitutional government is at an end, and constitutional liberty has for the time, perhaps for ever, been destroyed. Yet this proposition to define the powers of the Supreme Court, and to make a full bench and unanimity necessary to any decision upon the constitutionality of the proceedings of the majority in Congress, was not rebuked or laughed down, but actually referred to the Judiciary Committee by a vote of 107 to 39. Did it occur to these legislators that the time may not be far distant when one Judge, perhaps a Taney, may by his absence delay, or by his obstinacy defeat a judgment upon the constitutionality of an act of Congress, which judgment may be in their opinion of the highest importance? Or do they mean to say that although a full bench and unanimity are necessary to the validity of proceedings in the Supreme Court, the acts of a mere majority of Congress must be just, valid, constitutional? These things are done before us; the doom of our Government is on the brink of execution; and yet we are quiet! Will nothing rouse us? Are we as sluggish of apprehension now, on the one hand, as we were before the rebellion, on the other? Our Government is in peril now, as it was then; not of disintegration, but of usurpation—the usurpation of absolute power by the temporary representatives of a majority of the people of a part of the country. The men whom the whole country—except a degraded though influential part of the Democratic Party—trusted during the rebellion with the task of preserving the nation, are using their trust now to perpetuate their own power and preserve their own party. They pursue the course which they have taken, as we all know, from the fear of the return of the Democratic Party to power. That would indeed be a calamity; but there is one possible which is so much greater, that the former dwindles into nothing in comparison—the destruction, not of the Constitution, which might be made better or worse and little harm be done, but of something much greater than the Constitution—constitutional government. Of this we may be sure, that the present course of Congress will, if continued, end either in the destruction of constitutional government or the restoration of the Democratic Party. If the President is impeached and suspended from office during his trial, and the powers of the Supreme Court are defined by Congress, the impending *coup d'etat* will have been struck, and the majority of an imperfect Congress will be absolute master of the whole country, not only now but at any time hereafter.

FREE SOIL.

THE CITY MILITIA.—The question which has excited so much interest in military circles of this City as to who should be the successor of Gen. SANFORD in the Major-Generalcy of the First Division, was yesterday settled by the confirmation of Gen. SHALER, who had been nominated to the Senate by the Governor. We believe that the appointment will give very general satisfaction, though of course there will be temporary disappointment on the part of the friends of other candidates. Gen. SHALER is a soldier of experience and honor in the late war, and possesses in a high degree those military qualities required for the prominent position which he now assumes.

THE CITY IN THE LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature in session at Albany is not forgetting this City; and at the end of the term of a hundred days, we shall probably have as many new laws for our benefit as the body has been days in session. And yet we really need but very little legislation to satisfy us. An intelligent act in reference to city railroad conveyance—a peremptory act abolishing the Board of Supervisors—a comprehensive act providing for the revisal of our piers and wharves—a discriminating act for the establishment of markets—a forcible act for the regulation of ferries—these, with a few minor measures, embrace all the subjects of legislation required for this City. If our legislative representatives will secure us these great reforms, and if the rural members will give their votes against all schemes for merely selfish purposes, and against everything that looks like a "job," the respectable citizens of the Metropolis will be profoundly gratified.

PUNISHING LIQUOR.—The law which is now being so rigidly enforced against the Boston liquor-dealers, and which is causing even more excitement there than the License Law in New-York, is all but prohibitory in its character. It is not the regulation of the liquor traffic that is sought for in Massachusetts, but its suppression; and we should judge by what we read of the doings in the various large towns of the State, that the teetotalers are determined to be successful. The liquor-dealers of this City, instead of railing against the Excise Law, should rather be grateful for its leniency.

THE CROSSWALKS.—No one wishes to call upon Judge WHITING for more effort in removing the snow than he is bound by his contract to employ. It is very provoking, however, to see statements put forth in his defence, from time to time, which seem to take for granted that the public is blind. For instance the crosswalks are said to have been cleared, and an army of men, a train of wagons and a fleet of scows are said to be working with gigantic zeal. But who has seen these marvels? Those great lines of travel, Fulton-street and Barclay-street, to speak of only two localities, have many crosswalks, but they are not cleared, nor has any effort been made to clear them. As to the clearing of gutters—what gutters, in what streets, have been cleared? Last year the Police reported all cases of dereliction day by day. The process ought to be repeated, and the actual condition of the streets in regard to matters which are within the provisions of the contract, reported so that *ex-parte* statements may not mislead the public, which cannot be everywhere at one time. A word as to what *can* be done in regard to snow may not be amiss. In Paris there has been a recent and very heavy fall. The whole was cleared away in twenty-four hours! But we do not expect so much official vigor in New-York, and if we did, should never get it. The City ought, however, to have some portion of what it pays for, and it is to be hoped that the Police will be employed to check the bills without delay.

AID FOR THE SOUTH.—To-morrow night a grand mass meeting will be held at Cooper Institute in response to a call signed by many of our best known and most respected citizens, the object of which is to take prompt measures for the relief of people of the South now suffering from the want of the necessaries of life, in consequence of the almost total failure of their crops, in addition to the devastations of war. Surely this is an object deserving of universal sympathy, calling for the immediate attention of every generous nature worthy of the serious effort now being made by the gentlemen who sign the call. The reports that come to us from our correspondents, and confirmed by the observations of travelers and traders, indicate a state of destitution in the Southern States of which we can form the merest idea. The undeniable facts of poverty, privation, destitution in every form, scarcity, not of money alone, but of clothing, outer and under garments, farming utensils, boots and shoes, even in many instances food and shelter itself stare us in the face, and thus far mutely but powerfully appeal for succor and relief. The silence of the Southern people is met in some instances by our platitudinarian philanthropists with "if they are too proud to beg let them starve," and again, when an occasional petition has found its way to the hard-heads of the same genus, they reply, "we have quite enough to do to attend to our own poor." This spirit is neither Christian nor humane, nay more, it is thoroughly un-American. We owe it to ourselves, to our reputation abroad and our conscience at home to extend the helping hand, and afford the needed relief to our burthen who, though misguided and reckless heretofore, are none the less sick and in trouble now. Let the dead bury its dead, and let the living care for the living. An appeal in behalf of struggling Greece is met at once with judicious liberality; the Cretans, in their despair, turn confidently to America; missionary associations for every class and condition of men on the round earth are supported by the money of New-York, and it will never be said, we are sure, that the metropolis of the nation, the great City of the continent was deaf to the cries of its own neighbors, or turned full-handed away from the naked and the hungry of its own name.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will address the meeting on this occasion, and we are confident he will stir the assemblage with the warm pulsations of his generous nature to the present and permanent assistance of those for whom he pleads. Politics, we are pleased to state, have nothing to do with this matter or this meeting. It is simply a question of humanity—simply a matter of honest, honorable, manly help for thousands of naked, starving, helpless men, women and children.

ARE ICE-BOATS PRACTICABLE?—We see a statement that the Philadelphia ice-boat is a failure. All the worse for Philadelphia. We were informed likewise that an ice-boat was, once upon a time, placed upon the North River, and also failed. All the worse for New-York. But ice-boats in some other places do *not* fail, but there is a reason therefor. Those upon the St. Lawrence were useless for several years, but they were not built for the purpose. So soon as one *was* built for the purpose, it did all that was to be expected of it, and does to this day. *Sapientia!*

Mr. Brooks' Speech at New-Haven.

We need scarcely assure Mr. BROOKS or the public that it is never the habit of the TIMES to do injustice to any man, public or private. The strictures we have made upon his speech at New-Haven were founded upon the published report of that speech. Mr. BROOKS disputes the justice of these strictures, and calls upon us to publish that portion of his remarks which called them forth.

The request is reasonable, and we take pleasure in conceding it. The following is the passage in question, and we submit to the public whether they justify our remarks or not:

"The Radicals have now before the country two projects for the subversion of this Government. One the overthrow of the Supreme Court of the United States; the other, the deposition of the Executive branch of the Government, and the substitution in lieu thereof of some Senator in Congress. The Supreme Court cannot be overthrown without first deposing the President. A distinguished General from Massachusetts, a very distinguished General—not Gen. BANKS—[cries of who? who? with innumerable other cries]—proposes, first deposing the President, and his arrest and incarceration, by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, under a simple act of the Rump House. This deposition of the President is to be followed forthwith by the installation of a Senator as President. The Supreme Court cannot be overthrown until the President is first overthrown—for the President nominates and so far creates the Judges of this Court. Gentlemen, I tell these Radicals to beware. Their hold upon this Government all hangs upon Democratic love of law and order, and upon their reverence for the Constitution of the land—the supreme law. We have the bone and muscle of these Atlantic States, from the boundaries of Massachusetts to the Potomac River, the hard-handed, hard-fisted, iron-muscled men of the workshops, the ship-yards, the foundries. *The fighting men are ours three, if not five to one.* They have put us in prison, without law, and we have gone there. They have fettered and manacled us, in prison, and on the way there, and we have submitted. They have torn down our printing presses. They have mobbed our people. They have silenced free speech and free Press. Their gentlemen in epaulettes, their Provost Marshals, have inflicted upon us outrages, which, under a hopeless despotism, would have driven men forthwith into rebellion. But we, all, in Fort Lafayette or out, have submitted, because, in due time, we knew that the free institutions of our country, would rise superior to oppression, and vindicate law and liberty. The Supreme Court of the United States has now pronounced all these outrages upon the Democracy of the country to be lawless and revolutionary—in substance, has decided that the Democratic Party were right, and the Radical Party were all wrong; that we were the loyal men, (the only loyal men—that is, men obedient to law,) and they the disloyal, lawless men of the land. [Great cheering.] These Radicals have educated us, during four long years of civil war, to recognize the Administration of the Government as *the* Government. When the *habeas corpus* was suspended by the President, the Government suspended it, we were told, as the Government had a right to suspend it. When Provost-Marshals violated all laws, human and divine, under the order of the President, the Government, we were told, had a right so to ordain. We are not, then, we cannot be, forgetful of these lessons. We may not approve them in principle, though taught to put them in practice, and suffering from such teaching. What, then, I have to say is this—if the programme of the very distinguished General from Massachusetts is executed by the Rump branch of Congress, and the Executive Department is broken up, and the President arrested and incarcerated, a *proclamation from him, invoking the aid of the people to stand by the Government, will start this hard-fisted Democracy from their foundries, their workshops, their ship-yards*, and no one railroad—no, not a thousand railroads—will have means enough to carry them on to Washington. [Loud cheers.] Our ministers of religion have taught us, "Obedience to Government is obedience to God," and God willing, we mean to stand by and to maintain this Government, and to hand it down to our children, just as our fathers handed it down to us—the inheritance of freemen, of free institutions, and of constitutional liberty and law. [Prolonged cheers.]

Fire at Alton, Ill.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

A fire at Alton, Ill., on Monday night, destroyed the tobacco factory of H. STIFE and the adjoining buildings, occupied by several tenants. The total loss was $60,000. Insured for $15,000.

WASHINGTON.

Tuesday Night's Proceedings in the House—A New Scheme of Reconstruction Proposed by Prominent Men of All Parties—The President and the Cabinet in Favor of It—General Features of the Plan—Financial and Tariff Affairs.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

The declarations of the leading members of the majority that the state of the public business would not permit an hours' debate upon an important bill, received rather an awkward comment in the proceedings to-day. In addition to the twenty hours spent yesterday in order to save one, three or four more were wasted to-day by members of the majority themselves in the vain attempt to vindicate their own dignity. In the first place, all the members who were found absent on call of the House yesterday, and who were therefore technically under arrest, some twenty or thirty in number were brought to the bar of the House, and the usual motion was made to discharge them on payment of fees. Several gentlemen more eager to show their zeal on the subject of dignity than to save time for public business, seized the opportunity to propose severer punishment upon those who were guilty of being absent twice during the night, and to ventilate their own superior claims to public gratitude for attention to public business. Mr. SCHENCK warmly opposed the release of the derelict members. Mr. FARQUHAR, of Indiana, was especially vehement on the subject, but the whole subject was laid on the table which discharged all the members from arrest. Then Mr. KASSON, one of the derelict members, took his revenge on Mr. FARQUHAR for the terms he had used, by offering a resolution calling him to the bar of the House for having reentered the House without its leave after the doors had been closed, although he had not answered to his name and was technically under arrest. An hour's debate followed, and this, too, was laid on the table. The fatigue of the members of the House after the tedious session of last night was so great this morning that the usual sessions of the Committees were dispensed with.

NEW SCHEME FOR RECONSTRUCTION.

Early in November last I informed you that leading politicians of the North and South—Republicans, Democrats and ex-rebels alike—had been in conference upon a plan, whereby, should it be adopted, it was believed the unfortunate differences between the North and South and between the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government would be satisfactorily adjusted; and I also informed you that these gentlemen were urging the President to adopt this scheme and recommend it to the favorable consideration of the South. Suffrage and amnesty formed the basis of that proposition. Mr. JOHNSON gave to the suggestions of these patriotic gentlemen the most careful and sincere consideration, and was at once favorably impressed with them. But inasmuch as the amendment to the Constitution was then before the people, and its adoption or rejection undecided, the President deemed it impolitic, if not absolutely improper, to present the matter to the country, believing as he does, and he has acted upon this belief, the assertions to the contrary notwithstanding. The Southern people should decide upon the proposed Amendment without let or hindrance from the Executive. The time has arrived when it may be safely assumed that the Constitutional Amendment will fail to receive the approval of any one of the Southern States, and upon this assumption Mr. JOHNSON is considering the propriety of giving his approval to the main features of the scheme first above-mentioned. And of recommending its adoption by the Southern States, in deference to the demand of the people of the North, and in which Southern Representative men who have been heard upon the subject acquiesce. The President thinks that the negro population of the South should have such safeguards thrown about them as to secure to them the permanent enjoyment of their freedom and of all civil rights. The negro, armed with the ballot, can as well protect himself as any other citizen. As Mr. JOHNSON interprets the Constitution, he does not discover any power in the General Government to legislate upon the subject of suffrage in the States. In whom rests the exclusive control of the matter? Some of The Northern States, Massachusetts and New-York for example, have given the ballot to the negro. In one of them is an educational, in the other a property qualification, and it is asked why may not South Carolina for instance, be placed upon the same footing with Massachusetts, as to those who shall hereafter be admitted to the elective franchise, and why may not the loyal representatives of the former be admitted to Congress upon the same footing as the representatives of the latter. Working out this plan in a practical form, let the people of the State of South Carolina so amend their Constitution and laws as to extend the elective franchise so far as Massachusetts has done. As an incentive to this reform the President intimates his readiness to issue a proclamation of amnesty to all the people of South Carolina who may have approved the movement. This reform accomplished the people of that State elect loyal representatives to Congress, blacks voting with whites, as indicated above. It would then rest with Congress to determine whether these Representatives should be admitted. I have good reason for saying that this plan for adjusting the existing difficulties in the way of reconstruction, is now receiving the serious consideration of the Administration, and has been discussed in Cabinet with a view to its adoption. It differs from Mr. GREELEY's amnesty-suffrage scheme in this, that it provides for separate State action and proposes a qualified suffrage, and it leaves impracticable and unrepentant rebels still subject to the penalties for treason, amnesty and suffrage each being qualified. It leaves States to the exercise of their constitutional prerogative of prescribing the qualifications of voters and extending the elective franchise to the negro. To the executive the dispensation of pardon and amnesty, and to the Legislative the admission of loyal representatives to the respective houses of Congress. Each branch of the Government thus harmoniously moving in its appropriate sphere.

FINANCIAL.

The Banking and Currency Committee did not meet to-day. They will give Mr. RANDALL's anti-National Bank Bill further consideration to-morrow. The country National Banks are beginning to evince strong opposition to the measure.

THE TARIFF.

The Senate has nearly concluded action on the general features of the Tariff, and in the main adhere very closely to the bill as reported by the Finance Committee. A strong effort was made to-day to fix the duty on salt at the rates of the present bill, but this was defeated and the Committee's rates adopted.

PERSONAL.

Hon. WM. A. DARLING, of New-York, returned to this city to-day after a ten days' absence, caused by sickness in his family. He has suffered a severe bereavement in the death of his youngest child.

SALE OF UNITED STATES BONDS.

The statement in yesterday's dispatches, in regard to the sale of Five-twenty Bonds and the purchase of Seven-thirty Notes, as transmitted by the Secretary of the Treasury to the House of Representatives, was somewhat erroneous. It should have read as follows: The sale of bonds under the act of March 3, 1865, amounted to $103,753,500; the purchase of Seven-thirty Notes $41,212,250; total $144,965,-750. The commission paid on these purchases and sales amount to $101,883 81, being about thirty-two four hundred and fifty-fifths of one per cent. About one-sixtieth of one per cent, as follows: Upon the sale of five-twenties $88,871, and upon the purchases of seven-thirties $13,010 50, instead of $130,105 as telegraphed.

Secretary McCulloch and the Randall Bill—The Impeachment—Arrest of an Alleged Bond Robber—Movements of Naval Vessels—A National Democratic Convention.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

SECRETARY M'CULLOCH AND THE RANDALL BILL.

Secretary McCULLOCH is said to have raised objections to the Randall Bill providing for the payment of the debt in thirty-six years, and it is probable he will use his influence to defeat it. That the Banking and Currency Committee and Mr. McCULLOCH are at variance upon the method of paying off the debt and returning to specie payments, is well known—the Committee claiming that they desire to proceed in a more practical way than the suggestions of the Secretary would seem to imply. There have been rumors afloat that Mr. McCULLOCH would resign in the event of Randall's Bill becoming a law; but this is unlikely.

THE IMPEACHMENT.

A prominent Republican member of the House of Representatives, in recently writing to a friend, says: "Touching the impeachment business, my own opinion is, and has been, that it will amount to nothing. All the reports that the Committee on the Judiciary have been taking testimony bearing hard on the President, are false; not a single witness has been examined and the Committee are proceeding with great caution."

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED BOND ROBBER.

LEONARD HUYCK, formerly President of the Merchants' National Bank, was to-day delivered into the custody of the United States Marshal, he having been arrested yesterday in New-York on a requisition of the Court in this city. HUYCK was indicted on Monday for the larceny, on the 2d day of April last, of thirteen United States bonds, valued at $13,000, the property of D. R. McNEIR, in trust for Mrs. COYLE. It will be recollected that several months since HUYCK was arrested, charged with fraud, &c., in connection with his management of the Bank, but was released on giving security.

MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Commodore S. M. BRADFORD, commanding United States steamer *Resaca*, under date of Dec. 16, announcing his intended departure the next day from Pernambuco, Brazil, on his way to the Pacific.

Official dispatches have been received from Rear-Admiral GODON, on board the flag-ship *Brooklyn*, dated Dec. 9, announcing his arrival at Monte Video, after a stormy passage from Rio of twelve days. He found in port the United States steamer *Pensacola*, which had landed on her way to join the North Pacific squadron, and also the United States ship *Wasp*. The *Kansas* was at Buenos Ayres.

Commander E. SIMPSON, commanding the United States steamer *Mohican*, reports officially from Rio de Janeiro, under date of Dec. 19, his arrival at that place after a stormy passage of four days from Bahia. The *Mohican* would proceed from thence to Monte Video.

A NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The National Democratic Association held a meeting to-night, for the purpose of consulting upon the expediency of holding a National Democratic Convention at no very distant day. Resolutions were adopted recommending the City of New-York as the place, and the 21st of May as the time for meeting of a National Democratic Convention. Representative ROGERS among others, addressed the meeting.

THE RINDERPEST IN THE NETHERLANDS.

Consul EWING in a letter to the State Department, dated the Hague, Jan. 1, says about the latter part of November, according to the custom of the Netherlands, the cattle were housed for the Winter, since when the rinderpest has increased, notwithstanding the efforts of the Government to arrest its progress. From the 1st to the 8th of December, the number of animals attacked exceeded that of the previous week by 300. From the 9th to the 15th, the epidemic diminished, the number attacked being 6,073. From the time it made its appearance in the country to the 15th of December, 50,000 animals died of the disease, and 21,500 killed, making the total loss 71,000. Previous to the outbreak of the epidemic, beef cattle were largely exported to England. This exportation has since ceased. All efforts to cure have been fruitless and the Government has confined its attention to infected districts, but so far with little success.

INTEREST IN THE TARIFF BILL.

The number of visitors in the tariff interest is increasing; several hundred have recently been here, many of whom appeared before the Finance Committee.

To-day there were not a few new comers who thronged the passage-ways of the Senate and called out various Senators, from time to time, to converse with them in regard to the particular business which has called them hither. The importers were also well represented.

WAR DEPARTMENT ADVERTISING.

A communication from the Secretary of War, laid before the Senate to-day in reply to a resolution, shows that since the passage of the act requiring the Executive Departments to advertise in the two papers in Washington having the largest circulation, the advertisements of the War Department have been inserted only in the *Chronicle* and the *Evening Star*.

INCREASE OF PAY FOR GOVERNMENT CLERKS.

It is said the Finance Committee have agreed to report a resolution giving the clerks and employes of the several Government Departments 20 per cent. increase of compensation, irrespective of former legal provisions, and commencing from the 1st of July last.

BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has approved the bill providing that in addition to the present regular meetings of Congress there shall be a future meeting of Congress on the 4th of March. The President has also approved the joint resolution appropriating $500,000 for the purchase of the lower portion of the City Hall Park in New-York for a Post-office and United States Courts.

GOV. CUMMINGS OF COLORADO.

Information has been received here that on the 12th inst. the House of Representatives of Colorado, passed a preamble and resolutions tendering their thanks to Gov. CUMMINGS, for the promptness, ability and integrity of his administration.

TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS' CONVENTION.

The National Convention of tobacco manufacturers will meet in this city on Wednesday, the 6th of February.

GEN. GRANT'S RECEPTION.

Gen. GRANT's reception to-night was attended by a very large number of persons, including heads of Departments, foreign ministers, army and navy officers, members of Congress, and others holding official positions. It was a gay and brilliant scene.

ARMY BULLETIN.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. R. LEWIS has been ordered to report to the Assistant Commissioner in Georgia for assignment either as Assistant Adjutant-General or Assistant Inspector-General. Lieut.-Col. A. MONTGOMERY, United States Army, has been removed as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Arkansas, and Brevet Lieut.-Col. L. W. FINNCH and Capt. J. F. RODGERS, storekeeper, have been placed on waiting orders. Brevet Lieut.-Col. [illegible] has been mustered out of the service.

By direction of the President, Brevet Major-Gen. [illegible] United States Infantry, is assigned to duty according to his brevet rank. Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. M. HOAG, Captain in the Fourth United States Colored Troops, has been detached for duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and will report to Major-Gen. HOWARD for assignment to duty in the State of Georgia. Brevet Brig.-Gen ALVAN C. GILLEM has been appointed Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for the State of Mississippi.

NAVY BULLETIN.

Lieut.-Commander B. J. CROMWELL has been ordered to duty at the United States Naval Academy.

BUSINESS IN THE SUPREME COURT.

In the United States Supreme Court to-day the following cases came before the Court:

No. 15. Sturdy et al, plaintiffs, *vs.* Jackaway.—Mr. Justice GRIER delivered the opinion of the Court, answering the questions certified in the affirmative certificate of division from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas.

No. 116. Goodrich & Drew, appellants *vs.* The City of Chicago.—Admiralty obstructions to navigation. Cause argued.

No. 117. Chapin & Nash, plaintiffs in error, *vs.* Towne & Washburn.—Assumpsit. Argued.

No. 118. Campbell, plaintiff in error, *vs.* The City of Kenosha, Wis.—Municipal powers. Argument commenced.

Nos. 119, 120, 121 and 122, will be taken up on Thursday.

COURT OF CLAIMS—JAN. 23.

Wiggins *vs.* United States.—Argument opened. Adjourned to the 24th inst.

PATENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has transmitted to the Register of the Land Office at San Francisco, California, forty-three patents for lots in the town of Petaluma, under the acts of 1864 and 1865, for delivery to Gov. WELLES.

Amusements.

STEINWAY HALL.—The BATEMAN troupe gave its last performance at this establishment last evening. The hall was entirely crowded. Long before the time of commencement there was a tussle between the drivers of private carriages and the overburdened drivers of the cars, both of whom seemed to think that the right of way belonged to them. A policeman happily settled the difficulty. The programme of the concert was not remarkable for its freshness. On the contrary it was singularly curious for the reproduction of everything that has been done before. Nevertheless, it displayed anew the qualities of the artists composing the troupe. Of these, separately and collectively, we have frequently spoken. It is only necessary to say that they were received with the greatest possible favor. Mme. PAREPA was in admirable voice. Her cavatina from "Semiramide" was a model of phrasing and execution. It won, like every other piece, an *encore*. Signor BRIGNOLI sang the unusual romanza of "M'appari" from "Martha." He sang it well and was loudly applauded. Embarrassed by this singular effort, he marched off the stage before the orchestra had finished the last bars with which this extremely complicated and difficult piece terminates. The difficulty of the piece can only be ascertained, indeed, by the fact that it is sung in every minstrel hall in the country. Why Mr. BRIGNOLI marched off in the way he did, we know not. It was intended either as an affront to the audience or to the conductor. In either case it was improper. The days are past, we trust, when a singer can insult *both* the one and the other. After the romanza Signor BRIGNOLI sang as an *encore* a singularly fresh serenade from the opera called "Don Pasquale." Mr. HATTON was kind enough to assist on this occasion. He played with a large and generous musical vision, and without notes. Between the two it was a pity that DONIZETTI was not present. In the second part Signor BRIGNOLI introduced a new romanza called "La mia Letisia." The piece is derived from an early opera of VERDI, and is known to every enthusiast of the hand-organ persuasion. He sang it—as he sings everything—well. Mr. CARL ROSA and Mr. J. S. MILLS played superbly, as also did Mr. THOMAS' orchestra. The programme in every respect was paltry and stupid, and we trust will not in any way be repeated.

GERMAN LADIES' SOCIETY FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.—An excellent concert will be given at Steinway Hall to-night, in aid of this excellent society. The artists are Mr. S. P. WARREN, (organ;) M. FRED. STEINS, (baritone;) M. CARL WOLFSOHN, (piano;) Mme. FREDERICI, (soprano;) Mlle. CAMILLE URSO, (violin;) Mme. KLOSS and Herr HENNIG, (piano and violoncello;) the chorus of the German Liederkrans, and lastly, but not leastly, the great German artist and actor, Mr. BOGUMIL DAWISON, who has kindly consented to recite a scene from "Julius Cesar." Apart from the meritorious object in view, the attraction is immense.

NEW-YORK.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Late Railroad War—The Major-Generalship—New-York City Railroads—The Democratic City Delegation—Important Report on Piers and Wharves—City Matters Generally—National Politics.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1867.

The railroad controversy, although the companies themselves have buried the hatchet, or at least patched up an armistice, continues to be a subject of great if not paramount interest.

Mr. HORACE CLARK was under examination before the Assembly Committee for several hours yesterday afternoon and evening, and gave his testimony with characteristic force and emphasis. As public opinion hereabouts and the Press everywhere have inclined to censure the Harlem and Hudson River Road, as exclusively responsible for the late breach of amicable relations, it is, perhaps, no more than fair that their theory of the difficulty as it is gradually being developed by the testimony, should be given. It is briefly as follows: In 1864 Mr. TOBIN and friends, holding a majority of the Hudson River Railroad stock, invited Commodore VANDERBILT into the Board of Direction. In the Summer of that year Mr. TOBIN, then President, feeling aggrieved by the withdrawal of business on the part of the Central, and by its diversion to the river-boats, notified the late Mr. RICHMOND, that if the Hudson Road were expected to keep its rolling stock idle all Summer it will be compelled to charge local, that is, higher rates on all freights during the suspension of navigation. The President of the Central then promised that the discrimination in favor of the boats should cease and the Hudson River Road should have the business, and on that pledge the Central was permitted during the Winter to use the Hudson River Road. But on the return of Summer the Central, it is alleged, broke its promise, withdrawing its freight from the Hudson Road and sending it by the river, and when navigation closed Mr. TOBIN, in retaliation, established local rates over the Hudson Road for all freights. Then the Central again begged the Hudson road to *pro rate* freights as usual, and that the arrangement should be continued and fairly carried out, and the freight business given to the Hudson River Road through the Summer. But it is charged that the very next Summer the Central again broke its pledge and failed to give the Hudson River the freight as agreed upon. The same promises were renewed in 1866, but the Hudson River management, considering that it had been twice deceived, insisted upon some formal contract binding upon both parties. In July last the Central promised full compensation to the Hudson River for the loss it had sustained by the breach of the former agreements. In October an arrangement was made by which the Central was to pay the Hudson River $100,000 in lieu of business promised, and the Central to send its business either by the river or the road, at its election, and to fix the through rates, thus making the Central, in effect, a trunk line from Buffalo to New-York. The Hudson was obliged to maintain an expensive equipment sufficient to do all the business of the Central during the Winter, much of which was unemployed during the Summer.

One of the first signs of the new management of the Central elected last Fall was to [illegible] the Hudson that the contract was cancelled.

The officers of the Hudson Road claim that they "exhausted all the resources of statesmanship" to secure a friendly understanding, and that the Central flatly rejected all overtures, and that they were compelled either to submit to the dictation of the Central or to break up all connection with it. The latter course was adopted. As to stopping its cars at Greenbush, it only did this on the advice of counsel that it had no right to cross the river, and that an effort was to be made to entrap it into running beyond its terminus, and then claim that it had forfeited its charter.

The above I give as the theory put forward by the parties whom public opinion has pronounced the culprits. How far the testimony now being elicited will sustain it, those who watch the proceedings, likely to extend over many days, will have an opportunity of judging.

An attempt to strike a blow at the Harlem was to-day defeated in the Assembly. Mr. MILLSPAUGH offered a resolution, the preamble of which stated that the Harlem Road had violated the law in reference to putting up sign-boards at its curvings, and instructing the Attorney-General to take the proper proceedings. The impropriety of the Assembly pronouncing upon a question of violation of law in the absence of evidence was forcibly pointed out by Gen. BRUCE, and the resolution was amended so as to say that "it is alleged," &c., and to include all the roads in the State. But there is still so much feeling against the Harlem and Hudson River management, that it came near passing in the shape it originally bore.

THE MAJOR-GENERALSHIP.

The nomination and immediate confirmation of Gen. SHALER to the command of the First Division, gives the greatest satisfaction. They have taken the lobby by surprise, inasmuch as it has been supposed by almost all that the contest was narrowed down to Gen. ASPINWALL and Col. CLARK. As it was intimated in this correspondence yesterday would be the case, Gen. SHALER, who had not claimed the office, was selected at the eleventh hour as the fittest man, both on the ground of his long connection with the division, and of his faithful services in the field. The expression of the officers of the division has been, so far, generally in favor of ASPINWALL.

THE NEW-YORK DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS.

It would puzzle any man to account for the feuds which are continually breaking out in the New-York delegation, or to distribute the members into the factions to which they belong. Mr. OWEN MURPHY, of that ilk, introduced a resolution calling upon the Comptroller of the City to send up a statement of the amounts paid to the several journals for advertising. This seemed to excite the wrath of sundry of his colleagues, and on a statement by Mr. CREAMER that the whole information called for was to be found in the City Comptroller's report, already in print, the resolution was tabled.

NEW-YORK CITY MATTERS.

Two important City measures were under discussion in the Capital yesterday before Committees, viz.: Mr. BERRYMAN's bill abolishing Board of Education, and Mr. THOMAS MURPHY's bill extending the power and jurisdiction of the Central Park Commissioners. Neither of them attracted so large an attendance of New-York people as had been looked for.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

BILLS REPORTED.

By Mr. PIERSON—For consideration of the Senate, the bill to create the Metropolitan Harbor District, and to establish a Board of Wharves and Piers; also, relative to the fees of the Kings County Clerks; also, against the bill increasing the fees of brokers. [The latter report was laid on the table.]

By Mr. H. C. MURPHY—A majority report to amend the charter of the New-York Commercial Association.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. H. C. MURPHY—Authorizing the Grand-street Brooklyn Railroad Company to charge five cents fare.

By Mr. FOLGER—For Mr. PARSONS to regulate the closing up of the affairs of the Bank of Monroe.

By Mr. LENT—Relative to the Emanuel Congregation of New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

To apply the law relative to wrecks to lake and river ports; authorizing a high school in Syracuse; extending the time for the completion of the Lebanon Springs Railroad; providing for a Normal School at Potsdam; amending the charter of the German Savings Bank of Brooklyn; for the relief of DAVID REA and HUGH S. POLLOCK, aliens, of New-York.

NEW-YORK HARBOR.

Mr. PIERSON, of the Select Committee appointed to sit during the recess last Summer and examine as to the condition of wharves, piers and bulkheads in New-York Harbor, submitted a written report. The Committee recommend that the streets bordering on the river shore be widened to at least one hundred feet; that the harbor be placed under a special Board, Bureau, or Commission to whom shall be given the most absolute control, and whose terms of office shall be beyond political caprice, and who shall be men distinguished for their large commercial knowledge and well-known interest in and devotion to the proper development and prosperity of the City and State of New-York.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

The bill to amend the Brooklyn Water Act was ordered to a third reading; also the bill amending the charter of Vassar Female College.

The bill for the improvement of Clinton-street, Brooklyn, was reported favorably. The Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

REPORTS.

To amend the General Railroad Law.

To amend an act relative to suits by and against Joint Stock Companies.

For the further protection of female employes in New-York.

To amend the Charter of the City of Auburn.

ANTI-RENT TROUBLES.

The Governor through his Private Secretary, presented a memorial from citizens of Albany and Rensselaer Counties, relative to the anti-rent troubles with the following message:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 23, 1867.

TO THE ASSEMBLY: I transmit herewith the memorial of sundry citizens of the Counties of Albany and Rensselaer, alleging various grounds of complaint and controversy between themselves and persons having claims for rents and services affecting lands which they occupy, and claim to own in fee.

It is believed by the memorialists that grievances exist which require a remedy, and that adequate relief can be given by the Legislature, but the nature of the relief desired is not indicated.

It is well known that a controversy has existed for many years in respect to the matters to which the memorial refers, and it appears that the Courts of the State have decided against the views entertained by the memorialists, and have held that the contracts for the payment of rent and the performance of services reserved in leases in fee may be enforced against the land. How far this operates to the injury of the tenants so as to give them the right to demand relief, and how far it is in the power of the Legislature to afford it if it ought to be given, are questions upon which I express no opinion, but leave it to the judgment of the Legislature, and I respectfully recommend that the subject of the memorial be fully and fairly investigated. It is proper to express my earnest hope that a legal plan, wholesome in its operation, can be devised which will terminate these unhappy differences.

R. E. FENTON.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By H. SMITH—To facilitate the construction of the Albany and New-York Railroad.

By Mr. KEADY—For the relief of the Van Brunt and Erie Basin Railroad Company.

By Mr. HINSDALE—To amend the charter of the Long Island Savings Bank.

By Mr. CRIBBIN—Relative to the building of an armory in Rochester.

By Mr. SIGERSON—To regulate the landing of steamboats and vessels navigating Long Island Sound.

By Mr. GRIDLEY—To amend the charter of the Sixth-avenue Savings Bank.

By Mr. BLAUVELT—To incorporate the Painters' Protective Association of New-York.

By Mr. ROBERTS—To incorporate the Safe Deposit Company of Utica. Also to amend the act to authorize certain towns to take stock in the Utica and Susquehanna Railroad.

By Mr. BLAKESLEE—To authorize the construction of a railroad from Forestport to Grant's Mills, Oneida County.

By Mr. CREAMER—For the better protection of the butchers and drovers in New-York.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. WAGSTAFF offered the following current resolution, which was laid over under the rule.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to propose and advocate the passage of a bill to exempt from dues and taxation all materials used in the construction of steam and sailing vessels built in the United States, and also to extend directly the aid of the Government toward the establishment of mail and emigrant steamship lines to Europe, to consist of vessels owned and built by American citizens.

By Mr. WAGSTAFF—A resolution of sympathy with the Greeks in their struggle against the Turks. Laid over.

Concurrent resolutions on the tariff were made the special order for next Tuesday evening.

Adjourned.

The Railroad War.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

The examination relative to the difficulties between the New-York Central and Hudson and Harlem Railroads was continued this afternoon, and AUGUSTUS SCHELL, ERASTUS CORNING and H. H. BAXTER were examined. Much of their testimony was a repetition of what has been given before. Mr. SCHELL testified that Mr. KEEP had said that he knew that the Hudson road could embarrass the Central, but that they would build a road on this side of the river, and they had the money to do it. Sold some of his stock in the Central because he had lost confidence in the management. Sold a thousand shares [illegible] the Hudson River road. He had heard that the managers of the Central had compromised a suit involving a large amount, and that they were about to appoint a Treasurer, to reside in New-York. These things had shaken his confidence in the management. Knew nothing about the Hudson River Railroad Company paying large sums of money to officers in New-York in order to keep peace with them.

Mr. BAXTER's evidence related only to the finding of the $100,000 bonus resolution on the Central books, the rescinding of the same and the subsequent meetings of the several Committees on the question of adjustment and the breaking of the connection.

Erastus Corning, sworn—Has been interested in the Central Railroad as a stockholder and director since the consolidation; it is more for the interest of the shipper to send freight by water to New-York than by rail; one of the arguments of the Hudson River Road is that they do not have business from the Central all the year round; what he considered would be fair would be this, for the tracks to be fixed up from the bridge; each road to have their own tracks; the Boston and Hudson River to be at a fair proportion of the expense of depot room and all other matters. They should either pay the proper rent or own their proportion of the property; the breaking of the connection was not only disastrous to the whole community, but to the roads; the railroads would deprecate any special legislation, but undoubtedly something should be done if the railroad companies cannot agree; the bridge has cost more than it should have cost; it is not very remunerative to carry passengers at two cents per mile; if the break had continued it would have amounted to a prohibition on freight from competing points, and a prohibition from local points, except where people were obliged to send; it would also drive away passengers; has not bought or sold any share of stock in view of these troubles in any road; does not know of any director who has done so; the day the Hudson River Railroad Directors passed a resolution declaring the blockade, the Commodore disposed of three thousand shares of Central Stock—so the books of the Central show; he now owns five hundred shares in Central; does not own any stock in the bridge; it is understood that Mr. RICHMOND made an arrangement that the Central should own one-half and the Boston and Hudson each one-quarter interest in the bridge; had nothing to do with any bargain of the kind; originally subscribed for fifty shares of the bridge stock; Mr. RICHMOND took twenty-five of it and the Central Railroad paid him for what he held.

Adjourned.

Major-Generals of New-York Militia Confirmed.

ALBANY, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 23.

The Senate, in Executive Session to-day, confirmed the following nominations of Gov. FENTON to the vacancies in the Major-Generalship of the National Guard of the State:

ALEXANDER SHALER, of New-York, to be Major-General of the First Division.

JOSEPH B. CARR, of Troy, of the Third Division.

THEODORE B. GATES, of Kingston, of the Fifth Division.

HENRY A. BARNUM, of Syracuse, of Sixth Division.

CRAIG W. WADSWORTH, of Genesee, of Seventh Division.

These officers have all been distinguished in the field, and their appointment is generally regarded here as a proper recognition of their fitness for the positions.

CONNECTICUT.

Republican State Convention.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Wednesday, Jan 23.

The Union Republican State Convention meets here to-morrow. This evening a caucus of the leading delegates was held at the New-Haven House, which was largely attended. The feeling among the members of the caucus, was strongly in favor of Gen. HAWLEY's renomination, and he will probable receive a nearly unanimous vote for Gubernatorial candidate.

There are several candidates for Lieutenant-Governor, the leading one being Hon. O. A. PERRY, of Fairfield, Speaker of the House for several sessions. The other candidates are Col. F. J. KINGSBURY, of Waterbury; C. W. BALLARD, Senator from the Twelfth District; W. T. ELMER, of Middletown, and B. BOOTH, of Danbury.

The platform will probably favor impartial suffrage and indorse Congress. It will also declare in favor of the eight-hour system, instead of the ten-hour.

The impeachment question does not appear to receive much attention.

Hon. E. K. FOSTER, of this City, Speaker of the House in 1865, will be made President of the Convention.

The prospects are that, notwithstanding the blockade upon travel existing in all parts of the State, the Convention will be numerously attended, and will be harmonious and enthusiastic in all its doings.

KENTUCKY.

Letter of Hon. Garrett Davis, Withdrawing from the Senatorial Contest.

The following letter was read at the commencement of the joint session of the Kentucky Legislature, on the 21st inst.:

FRANKFORT, Thursday, Jan. 17, 1866.

Messrs. Wright and Young:

GENTS.: I appreciate the great importance of Kentucky being fully represented in the Senate of the United States during the whole of the session to commence the 4th of March. To effect this my successor must be chosen at the present session of the Legislature. Balloting to make an election has taken place fruitlessly for several days. The continuance of my name before the Legislature for reëlection cannot, I feel assured, aid it in making choice of a Senator, and might operate still further to postpone it. Therefore, with a view to the early consummation of this important business, and to prevent unnecessary waste of valuable time, I respectfully request you severally to withdraw my name from your respective Houses, or from the joint assembly of the two Houses on the further balloting for Senator.

With profound gratitude to you both for the honor you did me in presenting my name for this office to your respective Houses, and also to all the gentlemen who expressed their trust in me, by voting to confer it upon me again, I subscribe myself your obliged and obedient servant, GARRETT DAVIS."

Vote for Senator in Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Wednesday, Jan. 23.

In the Legislature to-day, the ballot for Senator resulted as follows: Powell, 48; Harding, 48; Bristow, 31; Robinson, 1.

KANSAS.

Re-Election of Senator Pomeroy to the United States Senate.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Hon. S. A. POMEROY has been reëlected United States Senator for the long term, and Major E. J. Ross was elected for the short term. The following is the vote: Long term—POMEROY, 84; Gen. LEE, 25. Short term—ROSS, 68; CARNEY, 40. A large crowd called on the Senators elect at the Capitol House, and speeches were made by Messrs. POMEROY, ROSS, CLARK, BLUNT, ANTHONY, and others. The result of the election gives general satisfaction.

No More Negroes to be Sold in Maryland—The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore.

ANNAPOLIS, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

The Maryland Legislature have passed an act abolishing the article in the code permitting the sale of negroes into slavery as punishment for crime. There will hereafter be no distinction in the State in the mode of punishing white and black criminals.

The Senate adopted a report against suspending bounties to colored soldiers.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Both branches of the Baltimore City Council yesterday took action relating to the law passed by the Legislature providing a new election for the Mayor and City Council. The first branch passed resolutions protesting against the law as an invasion of the rights of the city, and asking protection of Congress. The second branch passed a resolution appropriating $20,000, to be used by the Mayor in testing the legality of the law passed by the Legislature, and this appropriation was confirmed by the upper branch to-night.

Suspension of the Baltimore Transcript.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Much to the surprise of most of the community, the *Evening Transcript*, a spirited afternoon journal of this city, announced its suspension this afternoon. In a card they allege as a reason for suspending, "the hardness of the times, and the want of appreciation on the part of the thirty-five thousand conservative voters of the City of Baltimore; and hope that the time is not far distant when the principles which we have so zealously advocated may bring a lasting peace to our unhappy country."

The Harlem Railroad Blockaded With Snow—Cattle Trains Detained.

HUDSON, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 23.

The storm of last Sunday night resulted in a very serious detention on the Harlem Railroad. At [illegible] below Hillsdale the drifts are from fifteen to twenty feet deep, and no trains have passed through since Sunday afternoon. It is said to be the heaviest snow-storm that has visited that section of the country since the Harlem Railroad was put in operation.

The stock train that came down on Sunday was unable to pass the blockade, and now there are fifty-eight cattle cars laid up between Hillsdale and Copake, with about one thousand head of cattle, which are fed by the farmers in the neighborhood.

Large gangs of men have been at work digging through the drifts since Monday morning, and it is thought communication will be open to-morrow.

FROM MISSOURI.

Indians Near Fort Lyon—Overland Stage Robbed by Highwaymen.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

The *Democrat's* St. Joseph special says, "that all the parties implicated in the attempt to blow up Diamond's block, some time since, have been discharged.

A band of Arrapahoe Indians are encamped between Forts Lyon and Dodge, on the Smoky Hill route, and were assuming a hostile attitude. They have already driven off several station-keepers.

The mail coach from Denver was robbed on the 15th of January, near Living Spring, by a party of highwaymen, deserters from Fort Morgan, on Junction Station, and who were completely equipped for life on the road.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Constitutional Amendment in the Nevada Legislature—Mexican Dollars in Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

The Nevada Legislature passed the Constitutional Amendment yesterday.

WILLIAM B. FIRMAN, for a long time a prominent member of the Fire Department, died in this city last night.

It has been raining incessantly for the last three days. The rivers and creeks in the northern part of the State are higher than in 1861 and 1862.

The story of a terrible earthquake at Fort Klemath is denied.

The levée of CARSON last night, in honor of Senator NYE, was a brilliant affair.

The Yokohama *Herald*, of Dec. 12, says the Japanese Custom-house authorities have given notice that they will accept Mexican dollars in payment of duties.

The ship *Lawrence*, from New-York, has arrived. The *Kingfisher* and *Sharpshooter*, for Liverpool, and *Invincible*, for Philadelphia, sailed yesterday.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

The steamers *Constitution*, from Panama, and *Oriflamme*, from Portland, with $73,000 in treasure, arrived to-day.

A telegraphic dispatch says that the Secretary of Idaho Territory was compelled to seek protection of the United States troops from the violence of members of the Legislature, because of his refusal to pay per diem until further instructions from Washington.

Mining stocks are quoted as follows: Savage, $1,750; Yellow Jacket, $880; Crown Point, $1,100; Chollar, $217; Ophir, $142. Legal-tenders, 74c.

BRITISH PROVINCES.

Clothing for Fenian Prisoners.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

A large package of clothing for the Fenian prisoners arrived here a few days ago. The person to whom it was addressed refused to pay the duty on it, and it was held by the Customs Officer until Mr. THURSTON, the American Consul, paid the charges and sent the clothing to the prisoners.

The Remains of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnson—Texans Killed by Mexicans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

The remains of Gen. ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSON were placed on board the Galveston steamer this afternoon for removal to Texas. The procession was quite large and was half composed of ladies. The Confederate Generals present were Gens. BEAUREGARD, BRAGG and HOOD. The services were solemn and impressive.

San Antonio papers confirm the reported killing of seven Texans, by a party of Mexicans, near Frio River, in retaliation for the killing of some Mexcans, at Rancho Frio, by Mr. GASSIT, in self defence. The Texans had surrendered to Col. BEAUVIDES for trial, and were killed while in his hands.

Burning of the Ship Royal Sovereign at New-Orleans—Total Loss of the Vessel and 2,850 Bales of Cotton—Vessels Seized at Mobile.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

The British ship *Royal Sovereign*, laden with 2,850 bales of cotton, hence for Liverpool, was burned nine miles below here, where she now lies, a perfect wreck and scuttled. The vessel was valued at $60,000, and insured in Liverpool. The cargo was valued at $400,000, and is mostly insured in foreign and domestic offices.

In Mobile, on Saturday, the United States Marshal seized all the steamers at the wharf for alleged infraction of the law prohibiting vessels carrying cotton not covered with tarpaulins. They were subsequently released under heavy bonds and on paying a fine.

The Tennessee Legislature—Equipping Loyal Militia.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

In the lower branch of the Legislature, to-day, a bill passed on the first reading to organize, train and equip the loyal militia, and provide for a cavalry regiment in each Congressional District, composed of white and colored men, and subject to the order of the Governor.

Another bill passed striking out the word "white" from the Franchise Law.

Both will become the law in some shape.

Nomination for Congress in New-Hampshire—Sale of Land Scrip.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Wednesday, Jan. 23.

The Democratic Convention for this district to-day nominated E. W. HARRINGTON, of this city, for Representative to Congress.

The New-Hampshire Agricultural Land Scrip has been sold to L. G. LEWIS, of Ohio, for $80,000.

The Constitutional Amendment Ratified by the Wisconsin Senate.

MADISON, Wis., Wednesday, Jan. 23.

The Senate to-day, after four hours' Democratic haranguing against it, by a vote of 22 to 10, ratified the Constitutional Amendment. One Democrat (MEADE) voted for it. The support of several Democrats in the Assembly is expected for it.

Verdict in the Stuart Divorce Case.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

The Jury in the Stuart divorce case, wherein Mrs. EMILY J. STUART sought for a divorce from her husband, Rev. HART L. STUART, on the ground that he was an adulterer, brought in a verdict of "Not guilty" this afternoon. The case has been before the Superior Court in this city for the last twelve days. The Jury were out eighteen hours.

Six Persons Poisoned with Arsenic.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. CLARK, of this place, and four of their boarders, Mr. and Mrs. HENRY KINGSBURY, and Mr. and Mrs. JAMES DYER, came near losing their lives last night by poison, Mrs. KINGSBURY and Mr. DYER are still in a critical condition. The physician in attendance pronounced it to be arsenic. How it was administered still remains a mystery.

A Murderer's Sentence Commuted.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

The President has commuted the sentence of JAMES BROWN, the colored cook, who was convicted of the murder of JAMES M. FOSTER at sea, on the 22d of May last, to imprisonment for life.

Sale of Cotton at Auction.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Fifty-eight bales of cotton sold at auction this afternoon at 25¾c.@30¼.

Improving Water Power in Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., Wednesday, Jan. 23.

The question of the acceptance of the law recently passed by the Legislature, authorizing the city to make a loan of $250,000, in order to secure the development of the water power, was voted upon to-day, and secured by the necessary two-thirds vote of legal voters.

Railroad Robbers and Desperadoes Sentenced.

FRANKLIN, Ky, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

WM. P. KING and ABE OWEN, the railroad train robbers, who subsequently killed HARVEY KING, one of their band, have been sentenced to be hanged on March 22. The remaining ten prisoners charged with robbing the train were granted a continuance of trial until June.

Desperate Attack on a Recruiting Officer.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

This evening, as a United States recruiting sergeant was attempting to arrest a deserter in Dock-street, near Walnut, he was shot through the thigh by a third party. The wound is a serious one. The assassin and deserter both escaped.

A Murderer to be Hung at Elmira.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 23.

HENRY GARDENER, of Elmira, the murderer, who had a new trial granted by the Courts, and who was found guilty, was resentenced at the Court-house in this village this afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock, by Judge MASON, of the Sixth Judicial District.

He is to be hung on the 1st day of March next, in Elmira, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

The prisoner manifested no concern for his fate.

New Municipal Officials of Baltimore—Conflict of Authority.

The Maryland Legislature, a few days since, passed a law ordering a new election for Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, to take place on the 6th February ensuing. A dispatch from that city to the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*, of Wednesday, states that the Baltimore City Council had passed resolutions calling on Congress to protect the Union men of the State from the unconstitutional usurpations of rebels and rebel sympathizers. Also, resolutions advising the Mayor and the City Council to hold on to their offices, regardless of the new municipal election, and appropriating $20,000, to be at Mayor CHAPMAN's disposal, to fee lawyers and defray other expenses of carrying the whole matter through all Courts up to the Supreme Court of the United States.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT, JAN. 24.—Nos. 69, 70, 74 to 78 inclusive, 81 to 90 inclusive, 92 to 95 inclusive.

"THE MERCHANT WHO SELLS HIS GOODS ON CREDIT" without availing himself of the Mercantile Agency, places himself in the same category with the man who declines to insure his property, fails to use the telegraph or neglects to buy a safe. The Agency is an extensively patronized *system* by which information is gleaned—information that is essential to every man in whose business credit is an element, and to neglect to avail oneself of the information is, to say the least, unwise. The new volume of the Reference Book issued by R. G. DUN & CO., is the largest and most complete ever issued, and with the full and detailed reports which can be obtained at the office, affords an important auxiliary to every business man's sources of information. Specimen copies can be examined and terms made known at the head office, Nos. 293 and 295 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Convenient and Simple.—BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are a simple and convenient form for administering, in combination, several medicinal substances held in general esteem among physicians in the treatment of bronchial affections and coughs. The Troches seldom fail to give relief.

In Italy the Bells are Baptized with holy water, but our belles prefer a sprinkling with PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company Silversmiths, of Providence, R. I., inform the trade that they are producing fine Electro-plated Goods, comprising full Dinner and Tea Services and Table Ware of every description of a very superior quality, and of new and elegant designs. The base is Nickel Silver, upon which is a deposit of pure silver of such thickness that they possess all the advantages of solid silver in utility, and from beauty of design and superior finish are undistinguishable from it.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company refer with confidence to the high reputation they have established in the production of Solid Silver Ware, in which they have been for many years engaged, and they now assure the public that they will fully sustain that reputation by the production of Electro-plated Wares of such quality and extreme durability as will insure entire satisfaction to the purchaser. All articles made by them are stamped thus:

GORHAM MFG CO

And all such are fully guaranteed. They feel it necessary particularly to call the attention of purchasers to the above trade-mark, as their designs have been already extensively imitated. These goods can only be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country.

The "Franklin" Brick Machine,

Justly celebrated for perfect simplicity, great strength and immense compressing power, IS GUARANTEED, with eight men and two horses, to self-temper the clay and make 3,000 to 3,500 elegant bricks per hour.

J. H. RENICK, Proprietor,
No. 71 Broadway, New-York, Room No. 69.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Neuralgia, and all Pains in the Head or Face are instantly relieved by one dose of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

At Everdell's Card Depot, 302 Broadway.—The new Wedding and Crystal Visiting Cards.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

Florence

REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

Best family sewing-machine in the world.

FLORENCE S. M. CO.,
No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway,

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-stitch Sewing-machine and Buttonhole-machine, No. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

DODD—JONES.—On Monday, Jan. 21, at Christ Church, by Rev. F. C. Ewer, JOHN M. DODD, Jr., of this City, to EMILY M., daughter of Abner D. Jones, Esq., of Newark, N. J.

HYER—BROWN.—On Tuesday, Jan. 15, by Rev. Hyatt Smith, at the residence of the bride's father, JOHN HYER, Jr., of New-York, to Miss JULIA F. BROWN, of Brooklyn, E. D.

LOVELL—DURFEE.—At the residence of the bride's mother, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 16, by Rev. Wm. W. Adams, LEANDER N. LOVELL, of New-York, to PHEBE B., youngest daughter of Mrs. Fidelia B. Durfee, of Fall River, Mass.

TALLMAN—SAMLER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 23, at Riverdale, N. Y., by Rev. L. H. King, of Yonkers, N. Y., Capt. JOHN F. TALLMAN, of the steamer *Daniel Drew*, to Miss GEORGIANA H., youngest daughter of the late William Samler. No cards.

DIED.

BROWN.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 19, EDMUND BROWN, formerly of this City, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, corner of 5th and Centre sts., Plainfield, this (Thursday) morning, the 24th inst., at 10½ o'clock, without further invitation. The Central Railroad trains leave foot of Liberty-st. at 8:10 and 9 o'clock A. M.

CONOVER.—At Pierrepont House, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 22, GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER, in the 56th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Thursday afternoon, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

CAVENDISH.—On Wednesday, Jan. 23, after a short and severe illness, Miss MILLIE CAVENDISH.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday at 10 A. M., from her late residence, No. 181 Thompson-st., (Depau-place.) Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

GRAHAM.—On Wednesday, Jan. 23, THOMAS GRAHAM, aged 74 years.

The friends of the deceased, also of his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Porter, are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 74 Amity-st., on Friday at 1 o'clock.

INSLEE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 22, in the 20th year of his age, EDWARD J., son of C. T. and Harriet E. Inslee.

The friends of the family and those of his grandfather, E. J. Jaques, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Middle Reformed Dutch Church, Harrison-st., this day, (Thursday,) 24th inst., at 2½ P. M.

JONES.—On Wednesday, Jan. 23, JOHN N. JONES, aged 38 years, 9 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Normal Lodge No. 523, F. & A. M., also the members of the Masonic Fraternity, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth sts., on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

JACKSON.—At Woodbridge, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 23, AGNES B. JACKSON, wife of Thomas L. Jackson, in the 79th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the Presbyterian Church, on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Cars leave Cortlandt-st. Ferry at 10 A. M.; return at 4 P. M.

KNOX.—In Bloomfield, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 21, of croup, SARAH ALGENIA, daughter of Charles E. and Sarah Fake Knox, aged 2 years, 4 months and 11 days.

Funeral service on Thursday, at 11 o'clock.

MEAD.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 21, SUSANNA, wife of Wm. Mead, aged 23 years, 9 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. [illegible] Madison-st., near Gouverneur-st., on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

POMEROY.—On or about Dec. 29, 1866, at Christianstadt, Island of Santa Cruz, BENJAMIN POMEROY, of Southport, Conn., in the 46th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral on the arrival of his remains, per brig *Nellie*.

RIKER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 22, ABRAHAM T. RIKER, in the 82d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 24, at 2½ o'clock, at his late residence, No. 84 Cranberry-st., Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to Passaic on Friday morning.

SMITH.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 23, PHILIP SHERIDAN, infant son of Frank K. and Lizzie O. Smith, aged 4 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his grand-parents, No. 135 Franklin-av., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Charleston, S. C., *Daily News* please copy.

SEWARD.—On Tuesday, Jan. 22, THEODORE P. L. SEWARD, in the 22d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, East 55th-st., near Lexington-av., this (Thursday) afternoon at 4 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Goshen for interment by 10 A. M. train on Friday, the 25th inst.

WESTERVELT.—At Worcester, Mass., on Tuesday, Jan. 22, ISAAC N. WESTERVELT, of Harlem, N. Y.

Funeral from the Harlem First Baptist Church, corner of 5th-av. and 127th-st., on Friday, the 25th inst., at 11½ o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

WOOD.—At Northampton, Mass., on Sunday, Jan. 20, WILLIAM WOOD, Jr., second son of William Wood, New-York.

OFFICIAL.—(No. 116.)

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at No. 6 Chatham-street, aged about forty-five years, stout built, bald head, wore a wig, light eyes, good teeth, full face; dressed as follows: black felt hat, overcoat, sack undercoat, gray pants, heavy boots, blue woolen socks or stockings, white shirt, woolen undershirt; found on the person the following articles: one rule, chisel and key.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

MOURNING GOODS.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand a full assortment of Bombazines and all other Mourning Dress Goods; also, Bonnets, Shawls, Cloaks, Vails, Crapes, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c. N. B.—Ladies waited on with goods at their residence. Suits to order on short notice. No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STRUMATIC SALT BATHS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S STRUMATIC SALT AND WATER, are sovereign for the cure DYSPEPSIA, RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, SWOLLEN GLANDS, ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, &c., &c.

For sale at all the principal druggists.

PH. EPPELSHEIMERS, Agent,
No. 56 Cedar-st.

SOUTHERN RELIEF MEETING

IN THE

LARGE HALL OF THE COOPER INSTITUTE,

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 25.

The undersigned urgently request their fellow-citizens to meet at the Cooper Institute on FRIDAY, the 25th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M., to take prompt measures for the relief of people of the South suffering from the want of the necessaries of life, in consequence of the almost total failure of their crops, in addition to the devastations of war.

Signed

JAMES BROWN,
JOHATHAN STURGIS,
WM. H. ASPINWALL,
ALEX. W. BRADFORD,
PETER COOPER,
WM. A. BOOTH,
DANIEL DREW,
STUART BROWN,
MOSES H. GRINNELL,
JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON,
R. H. McCURDY,
PAUL SPOFFORD,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,
WM. F. CAREY,
HORACE GREELEY,
NATHAN BISHOP,
TREVOR & COLGATE,
JAMES M. BROWN,
F. S. WINSTON.

H. A. HURLBURT,
R. B. MINTURN,
W. T. COLEMAN,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
DAVID OLIPHANT,
WILLIAM BETTS,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,
FLETCHER WESTRAY,
HENRY CLEWS,
GEORGE S. COE,
H. B. CLAFLIN,
JOHN A. STEWART,
DAVID GROESBECK,
SMITH SHELDON,
A. V. STOUT,
C. K. GARRISON,
HOWARD POTTER,
SIDNEY E. MORSE, JR.,
And many others.

Hon. PETER COOPER will preside at the meeting, and Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Hon. HORACE GREELEY and others will make addresses.

RELIEF FOR THE GREEKS.

A PUBLIC MEETING

in aid of the suffering families of the Greeks in the Island of Crete will be held in the large Hall of the COOPER INSTITUTE, on SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, at 8 o'clock.

His Honor Mayor HOFFMAN will preside.
Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT,
Hon. WM. M. EVARTS,
Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK,

and other distinguished speakers, will address the meeting.

WHITE & GLENNEY.

PRACTICAL DENTISTS,

No. 893 Broadway.

JEWELRY AND WATCHES

of all descriptions, and

STERLING SILVER WARE,

For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against delivering goods on fictitious orders purporting to be signed by us, an attempt to obtain goods in this way having come to our notice. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH.

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

American Express Company Proprietors.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Arrangements have been made for forwarding property received by the MERCHANTS' DISPATCH, so that it will not be delayed, or subjected to any additional expense to the shipper or consignee, in consequence of the refusal of the Hudson River Railroad Company to allow connection at Albany without change of cars.

Deliver as heretofore at the Merchants' Despatch Freight Depot, corner of Hudson and Thomas sts.

E. CUMMINGS, Superintendent.
A. H. LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 1½ Murray-st., N. Y.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,

SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE.

FINE GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

The best Silver Watch in the market for $30, sent free of expense to any part of the country.

J. H. JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 150 Bowery, corner Broome-st., New-York.

PILES—IN EVERY FORM, AND CASES WHICH have been considered as incurable, successfully treated by Dr. A. UPHAM, at his Medical Office, No. 39 East 4th-st., third door from the Bowery and between Bowery and Broadway.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED WINSLOW'S GREEN CORN, a necessity for every family. For sale by all respectable grocers throughout the country.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GOOD BOOKS FOR ALL.

"Hopes and Helps, Aims and Aids, and Ways of Life," in one volume, $3; Indispensable—"How to Write, How to Talk, How to Behave and How to Do Business," one volume, $2 25; "Education Complete, Including a Good Memory, Self Culture, and Physiology, Animal and Mental," $1; "New Physiognomy, or Signs of Character, and How to Read Them," 1,000 engravings, $5; "Story of a Stomach—for Dyspeptics," 75 cents; "Æsop's Fables," people's pictorial edition, $1; "Illustrated Chart of Physiognomy, in Map Form," 25 cents. "New Annual of Phrenology for 1867, with Bashfulness, and How to Overcome It," 20 cents. Sent by return post by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

JOSEPH II. AND HIS COURT.

By Mrs. MUHLBACH.

D. APPLETON & COMPANY,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, New-York,
Publish this day:
JOSEPH II. AND HIS COURT.
By Mrs. L. MUHLBACH.
With Illustrations, 1 vol., 8vo, Paper Covers, $1 50; Cloth, $2.

From the New-York Daily Times.

"The history of the introduction of Mrs. Muhlbach's works into this country is at once curious and interesting. While the war was in progress, a lady of Mobile received by one of the steamers which succeeded in running the blockade a copy of 'Joseph II. and his Court.' She had the enterprise to translate it, and a publisher at Mobile, Alabama, we believe, brought it out. Although poorly printed, and on dingy paper, it had an extensive sale, both on account of its intrinsic merits and because of the scarcity of reading matter in the South. Copies of the work afterward found their way to the North, and attracted the attention of lovers of light literature of the more substantial sort. Shortly after, Messrs. Appleton & Co. determined to republish all of Mrs. Muhlbach's productions, and commencing but a month or two ago with 'Frederick the Great and his Court,' they now follow up that volume with 'The Merchant of Berlin.'

Mrs. Muhlbach evidently does not aim to teach history through the medium of fiction. She simply uses the material that it places ready to her hand because it is available, and also for the reason that to some readers, tales ostensibly founded upon fact are more entertaining than those which are purely fictitious. In 'Frederick the Great' she exaggerated the faults or virtues of her leading characters to suit her own purposes, and because she thereby heightened the interest of the narrative; and in the 'Merchant of Berlin' she takes the same license, although to an extent less perceptible, because the actors introduced are not so prominent in history, and are, therefore, less popularly known. There is, however, quite enough of accuracy in her delineations to give her works decided value as pictures of the periods in which their scenes are respectively laid, and she, moreover, writes with a vigor so decidedly masculine that numerous critics have made the very natural mistake of supposing the writer to be a man—a delusion which she apparently aims to foster by announcing herself simply as L. Muhlbach upon the title-page of her works."

D. APPLETON & COMPANY have just published: FREDERICK THE GREAT AND HIS COURT. A Historical Romance. By Mrs. L. MUHLBACH. Translated from the German by Mrs. Chapman Coleman and her Daughters. 1 vol. 12mo. 434 pages. Cloth, $2.

THE MERCHANT OF BERLIN. A Historical Novel. By L. MUHLBACH, author of "Frederick the Great and his Court." Translated from the German by Amory Coffin, M. D. 1 vol. 12mo. Cloth, $2.

Either of the above sent free by mail on receipt of [illegible]

CHINESE PIRACY.

Outrages on Board the Brig Lubra—Exciting Account of the Affair by the Captain's Wife.

The Yarmouth (Mass.) *Register* publishes a letter from Mrs. LUCY J. HOWES, wife of Capt. BENJAMIN P. HOWES, who fell a victim to Chinese pirates, giving an affecting history of that tragical event, which occurred Sept. 23, 1866:

"We had supper on deck that night, about 6 o'clock, and had just finished our tea and were walking the deck, when our attention was called to a small Chinese junk coming directly toward us. She was soon within speaking distance, and it was almost calm. The junk could sail when we couldn't make any progress. The Captain of the junk hailed us, wishing to know where we were bound and if we wanted a pilot. By this time we began to mistrust his character, and as they ranged up alongside, BENJAMIN (Capt. HOWES) told them to keep off, or we would blow them out of water, all to no purpose. BENJAMIN and the mate found their pistols unloaded and useless, and just as they got on deck again the pirates were boarding us and throwing their stink-pots. BENJAMIN told me to go below, and I did as he directed. CARRIE was lying down on deck. I called for her, and BENJAMIN rushed up just in time to save her, for as he came below the shots were flying about his head.

The pirates, to the number of ten I should think, now rushed into the cabin upon us, and demanded gold and opium. We were terribly frightened. BENJAMIN told the mate it was of no use to fight, for they would overpower us and kill all hands. The pirates said if we would not fight they would not hurt us. BENJAMIN told them there was no gold or opium on board, and I told them the same, and they seemed to pay more attention to me than to him, because I was so frightened, I suppose.

The pirates now became very much excited, searching every hole and corner in the cabin. My trunks were turned inside out, and my room the same, and even the bed was torn all to pieces. They then threatened us with death if gold and opium were found on board the brig. They said: 'You speake lie, we kill you all three.'

The nurse went forward with the babe in the outset. After a while the pirates all left the cabin and went forward and between decks, to search among the cargo.

We had a Chinese cook and steward, and it seems they talked with them, for after a while they came below again, quite excited, demanding the gold, &c., saying: "You got coolie man; coolie man say you got gold, you got opium—we want." They repeated this demand two or three times. At this time six or seven coolies and the head man, or captain of the gang, came below. Two stood by me, one with a drawn sword in his hand and the other had his in the sheath. The rest of the gang seized BENJAMIN and tried to force him on deck, threatening all the time to take his life. They did not seem to want to kill him below. They struck him twice with the flat of their swords; still he resisted and denied the existence of any gold in the brig. I again told them the same thing. They now looked first at me and then at him, then at each other. I was dreadfully frightened. The man who stood by me with his sword unsheathed attempted to draw it and started toward BENJAMIN. I started and laid my hand on it to stop him, but he turned upon me very fiercely, without speaking, and drew his sword. I now thought it my best plan to keep quiet, but I believe my interference saved his life for the time-being; but, O, my God, what a fearful night!

We were guarded all the time by a man with a drawn sword at the cabin door, so there was no chance of escape. If I could have got out I would have jumped overboard rather than run the risk of being cut to pieces, as we expected to be. The pirates helped themselves to anything they wanted in the cabin, such as what money they could find, together with articles of jewelry, wines, &c.

We now were left unmolested for a couple of hours, I should think. We both sat on the sofa with little CARRIE between us, she asleep part of the time. I asked BENJAMIN if he thought we should have to go through the same scene again. He answered that he could give me no courage to the contrary. He did not seem to think that they would kill me and the children, at least, but we made up our minds to meet our fate and all go together. We both hoped to be shot, as that seemed the most merciful way of being killed. I could now see the pirates firing aloft, and hear them calling to the men to come down, and could distinguish the second mate's voice. We heard them at work stowing their boats, but most of the pirates had now left. After a while all was still, the firing ceased, but I could see a few of the pirates about the decks.

At this time the man who guarded the cabin door pointed a musket right at my head, I dropped it on to BENJAMIN's shoulder exclaiming, 'They are going to shoot us after all,' (we had begun to have a slight hope of escape.) The cabin door swung open now and BENJAMIN said, 'It is our fate, LUCY, and we must meet it.' A few seconds after this one of the head men came into the cabin and spoke to us. He said they were going away then and seemed very solemn. I sat up and spoke to him, too, begging him to spare our lives, but he paid no attention to me, but went again on deck. Immediately, thereafter, there was a shot. It was so near my head I thought I was hurt. CARRIE was crying, but I heard nothing from BENJAMIN. I had almost fallen but this fact recalled me. I looked at BENJAMIN and found he was dead. He never groaned or moved a muscle. I took his pulse to see if any life remained, and just then one of the pirates came down. I dropped on BENJAMIN's shoulder and let the blood flow over me, at the same time holding down CARRIE, for I fancied he had come to dispatch us. I lifted my head and told him to shoot me. He lighted a small piece of candle and sat it within a few inches of my head on the table (I believe he thought me wounded) and then went on deck.

The thought now flashed across my mind that CARRIE was alive, and for her sake I ought to live, so I blew out the candle and dropped down on BENJAMIN's bosom, holding CARRIE, and hushing her under my breath all the while. I saw no more of them. But before leaving, one of the pirates threw a block of wood weighing six pounds in at the window, which struck CARRIE's head, and hit me on the side. CARRIE's head was badly swollen and discolored, and my side considerably bruised. It was a wonder the child was not killed. I fancy he meant to kill me, and as I kept so still, I suppose they thought me dead. After this, I heard no more of them. All was now quiet for a few minutes, only CARRIE was still crying. Directly I saw some one creeping cautiously around aft, and soon recognized the second mate. I took CARRIE and went on deck, meeting him at the door. I told him the Captain was killed, and asked him who was alive. He answered, 'Mr. HALL, the mate, is dead, but there are two men beside myself alive.' My nurse, I learned, jumped overboard, but first laid the babe down by the capstan on the top-gallant forecastle. The nurse, I suppose, was killed or drowned.

Mrs. HOWES then goes on to describe a narrow escape from being blown up, as there was powder in the hold of the *Lubra*, and the pirates had laid and ignited trains with the view to the destruction of the ship by fire. The following night the ship *Lawrence* came along and took those left alive and the bodies of the killed to Hong Kong. Capt. HOWES was buried on the 25th of September—his funeral being the largest ever known at Hong Kong. Mrs. HOWES was very kindly treated by the people, and was waiting to aid in identifying the pirates, of whom the authorities were in search.

Domestic News Items.

A suit was commenced in the United States Circuit Court at Chicago on the 18th, the main question to be decided being whether the statute of limitations applies against the Government. The circumstances of the case are that thirty-four years ago JAMES T. POLLOCK was appointed Land Receiver at Crawfordsville, and gave bonds. He proved defaulter on the sum of $6,000, which, with the interest, amounting to $16,000. The Government now institutes suit to recover. Some of the sureties are dead, but there are some living who are amply able to pay.

The Indiana Supreme Court has decided the State law levying taxes on dogs for the purpose of encouraging sheep raising, to be valid. There has been a diversity of opinion on the subject, and in some counties the officers have refused to carry out its provisions. This decision compels them to tax every canine in the State.

A Company has been formed in Hammonton, New-Jersey, with a capital of $150,000, for the cultivation of Cranberries. They have contracted for one thousand acres of land within the limits of what is known as the Atsion tract, through which the Mechesatauxin River runs, affording ample accommodations for flooding the land.

On Wednesday last, SOLOMON ELLIS, of Tioga County, New-York, while in Chicago on his way to Iowa, was swindled out of $1,485 by the confidence game. The swindlers have not yet been arrested.

Arrangements have been made for the completion of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal this year.

As a laborer in Cincinnati was unloading a beer-wagon on Friday, a barrel rolled over upon him and striking him on the head, killed him instantly.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1867.

ON THE PETITION OF THOMAS J. SLOAN, of New-York, N. Y., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 26th day of April, 1853, for an improvement in machine for pointing and threading screw blanks, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 26th day of April, 1867, it is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 8th day of April next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least *twenty* days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office *twenty* days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within *ten* days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Republican* and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the TIMES, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

T. C. THEAKER, Commissioner of Patents.
ja11-law3wF

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 814 BROADWAY.—LECTURE AND public tests on astrology every THURSDAY NIGHT. Debate on astrology and tests every SATURDAY NIGHT. Seats free. Dr. DROUGHTON consulted daily as above.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, clairvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	107¼	107¾	June, 7-30	104¾	104⅝
Coupon, 1881	107¾	107⅞	July, 7-30	104¾	104⅞
5-20 Regist'd '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	June, C.I.N's	116	117
5-20 Coupon, '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	July, C.I.N's	115¾	116½
5-20 Coupon, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aug., C.I.N's	115	116
5-20 Coupon, '65	105⅛	[illegible]	Oct., C.I.N's	114½	115
5-20 " new, '65	104¾	[illegible]	Dec., C.I.N's	113½	114
10-40 Registered	[illegible]	[illegible]	May, C.I.N's, '66	111¾	112½
10-40 Coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aug., C.I.N's, '66	110¾	111½
Gold	134½	[illegible]	Sept., C.I.N's, '66	110½	111½
August, 7-30	104¾	[illegible]	Oct., C.I.N's, '66	110⅛	110⅞

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
- U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
- U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
- U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
- U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
- U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
- U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
- U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,

Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds, and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

STOUT & DICKINSON,
Bankers and Brokers.
NO. 29 BROAD-ST.

Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold solely on commission.

Interest allowed on deposits, both of gold and currency, which may be checked for at sight, same as in the City banks.

Liberal advances made upon Government and other securities.

Collections made upon all parts of the United States and Canadas.

GENERAL PARTNERS.
T. B. STOUT, late of the National Shoe and Leather Bank.
PLATT K. DICKINSON, late of firm of Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson.
SPECIAL PARTNERS.
A. V. STOUT, J. B. DICKINSON.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE
Fire Insurance Company,
NO. 141 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.
WILLIAM RAYNOR, Secretary.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 6 NEW-ST.,
Stock Exchange Building.
NEW-YORK.
A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

CONTINENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE
NO. 102 BROADWDAY, NEW-YORK.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus	1,168,136 57
Total Assets	$1,668,136 57

Insures against loss by FIRE on buildings, Merchandise, Rents, Leases, and other insurable property, at fair rates—and divides three-fourths of the profits of its business to its customers.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on and after the 16th instant.
JAN. 15, 1867.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Vice-President.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

WANTED.
APPLETON EXTENSION BONDS.
GREEN BAY EXTENSION BONDS.
GALENA SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN INTEREST BONDS.
WATERTOWN BONDS.
W. B. SCOTT & CO., No. 44 Pine-st.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK,
(No. 108 BROADWAY,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, held on the 8th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected, viz.:

JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	HENRY L. PIERSON,
SOLON HUMPHREYS,	HENRY A. HURLBUT,
FRANCIS M. BABCOCK,	AUG. C. RICHARDS,
ISAAC H. BAILEY,	GEO. A. ROBBINS,
JAMES K. PLACE,	GEO. F. THOMAE,
WILLIAM H. LEE,	CHAS. ABERNETHY,
ROBERT B. MINTURN,	DANIEL W. JAMES,
ELLIOT C. COWDIN.	

And for inspectors of next election,
JOSEPH BATTELL, ROBERT H. LOWRY,
ISAAC N. PHELPS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Esq., was unanimously elected President.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the bonds and stocks of the corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Feb. 1, 1867, will be paid on that day, by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the National Broadway Bank. The transfer books will be closed on THURSDAY, the 10th inst.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1867.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
JERSEY CITY, Jan. 11, 1867.

JERSEY CITY 7 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, Jersey City, for the purchase of Jersey City 7 per Cent. Coupon Bonds. Said proposals will be received until Jan. 29 inst., at noon, when the bids will be opened, and accepted or rejected, as may be deemed best for the interests of the city.

WM. CLARKE,
E. F. C. YOUNG,
T. R. BENWELL,
CHAS. H. O'NEILL,
Commissioners of Sinking Fund of Jersey City.

OFFICE OF THE WILKES-BARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, 24 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Wilkes-Barre Coal and Iron Company for the election of Directors, &c., will be held at their office, in the Borough of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, 30th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. Polls will close at 11 o'clock. The transfer-books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st instant, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.
WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

OFFICE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors held this day, MARTIN L. CROWELL was unanimously elected President, vice Mason Thomson, resigned, and JAMES M. WILSON appointed Secretary to fill the vacancy caused by said election.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

THE MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1867.

THE STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAX assessed on the shares of this Bank remaining unpaid at this date has been assumed by the bank. Stockholders who have paid the tax on their stock are requested to present their receipts to the Bank.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1867.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 4, 1867. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock, P. M.
JAMES T. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD CO.,
HOBOKEN, Jan. 14, 1867.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1867, ON the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at the Merchants' National Bank, New-York City.
ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

STOLEN ON THE 13TH OF FEBRUARY, 1865, A CERTIFICATE of [illegible] shares in the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, No. [illegible], dated 29th of October, 1864. Persons are cautioned against purchasing the same, application having been made for issue of certificate.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the Jefferson Insurance Company will be held at their office, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, on MONDAY, Feb. 4, 1867. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

EXPRESS STOCKS,
MERCHANTS' UNION,
&c., &c., &c.
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.
Dealer in Southern and Western Railroad Securities, State, County and Town Bonds of every description, &C., &c.

BANK OF AMERICA.—NOTICE.—THE Bank of America having paid the State, City and County taxes on its stock from the Extra Dividend of Three Per Cent., declared Jan. 2, 1867, is now prepared to pay to its stockholders, on demand, the remainder of said dividend.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.
Clinton Fire Insurance Company.

A semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of tax, has THIS DAY, been declared, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 156 Broadway.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.

DIVIDEND.
LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 152 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$1,000,000 00
ASSETS JAN. 1, 1867	$1,423,923 27

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE
NO. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND NO. 5.
OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE CO.,
MALDEN, ULSTER CO., N. Y., Jan. 14, 1867.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. was this day declared, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after Feb. 1, 1867.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, free from Government tax. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 29th inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI,
RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable 1st February next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Co. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 21 until Feb. 2.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was *Resolved*, That a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of the full paid shares, registered on the 19th day of January instant, and that the transfer books be closed on the 19th day of January and opened on the 5th day of February.
THOS. E. WALKER, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO.,
Office No. 2 Nassau-st., corner Wall,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. out of the profits of the company, payable on and after the 1st February next, free from Government tax. The transfer books will be closed from date to 2d February.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

THE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of five per cent., and also an extra Dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders, on and after the 1st proximo, reserving out of the latter the City and County Bank Tax, if unpaid.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 153 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL interest dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock, has this day been declared, free of Government tax, payable on demand.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. and the Government tax, payable on the 1st of February next. Transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st. proximo.
W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., (near Fulton-st.,) N. Y.
Interest on new deposits commences immediately on the first day of the month following the date of the deposit.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIfied that interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums from $1 to $500, and at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited for the space of six and three months previous to the 1st day of January 1, 1867, payable on and after the 21st day of January next. Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest as if deposited previous to the 1st of January.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.

DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INstitution have directed that the usual dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500 (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1867.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest free of tax. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from Feb. 1.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership of A. LANGDON & CO., composed of the undersigned as general and special partners, is dissolved by mutual consent.
Dated New-York, Dec. 29, 1866.

A. LANGDON, J. R. WELLS, W. A. LATHROP, G. S. HUTCHINS, by Gardner R. Colby and E. C. D. Kittredge, his attorneys,	General Partners.
J. S. CHRISTIE, R. D. LATHROP,	Special Partners.

THE PARTNERSHIP UNDER THE firm name of G. S. ROBBINS & SON expires by limitation this day. The business will be settled by Mr. GEO. A. ROBBINS.
Mr. FRANCIS BACON will sign by procuration.
G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1867.

MR. ELIAS WADE, JR., AND MR. JOHN N. AHMAN retire this day from our firm and from active business. Mr. HENRY F. SEWALL is authorized to sign for us by procuration.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

THE FIRM OF SMITH & HEGEMAN is dissolved by the death of Mr. George R. Hegeman. The business will be continued by the undersigned.
GAMALIEL G. SMITH
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

WILLIAM P. JAFFRAY BECOMES A member of our firm from this date.
E. S. JAFFRAY & CO
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. CLARENCE STEWART BROWN is this day admitted as a partner in our several firms
BROWN BROTHERS & CO
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1 1867

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law to all persons having claims against BURTON E. CLARK late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the Fourteenth day of February next,
LUCIUS BRADLEY, Executor.
Dated, AUG. 7, 1866. A8-law6m

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of PETER POILLON, JR., late of the town of Yonkers, in said county deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his office, No. 19 William-st., Room No. 18, New-York City, on or before the 15th day of June, A. D. 1867.
Dated this 5th day of December, A. D., 1866.
WM. B. BLACKWELL, Executor.
dec6-law6mTh

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas and administer it in the only mode which uniformly annihilates pain. We have given it to over 16,000 patients without one accident—ten times as many as any other establishment. Come to headquarters. Office, No. 1 Cooper Institute.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 263 4TH-AV., CORNER 21ST ST., continues to extract teeth positively without pain, at 50 *cents each*, under Nitrous Gas. Teeth filled and inserted in the best manner, and on most favorable terms. References satisfactory.

SLEIGHS.

SLEIGHS. CARRIAGES.
1,000 STRAPS SLEIGH-BELLS.
BUSINESS SLEDS. [illegible] HARNESSES.
C. WITTY'S Carriage Warerooms, [illegible]

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 28th day of February, 1867, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:

ROUTE NO. 1.

From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Fort McPherson, or from Fort Laramie, Dacotah Territory, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude 102 degrees, in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 46 degrees in the Territory of Dacotah, west of longitude 104 degrees in the Territory of Idaho, south of latitude 44 degrees and east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver City.

ROUTE NO. 2.

From Fort Riley, State of Kansas, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New-Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union or such other Depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE NO. 4.

From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota and in that portion of Dacotah Territory lying east of the Missouri River.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 1 thirty million (30,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 2 twenty million (20,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 3 eight million (8,000,000) pounds, and on Route No. 4 three million five hundred thousand (3,500,000) pounds.

Proposals will be made for each Route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per hundred (100) pounds per hundred (100) miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.

Bidders should give their names in full as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:
On Route No. 1 $250,000.
On Route No. 2 $200,000.
On Route No. 3 $100,000.
On Route No. 4 $50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed:
"Proposals for army transportation on route No. 1, 2, 3 or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily. For route No. 1, at Omaha, Nebraska Territory; for route No. 2, at Fort Riley, Kansas; for route No. 3, at Fort Union, New-Mexico; for route No. 4, at St. Paul, Minnesota, or at such other point for each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.

By order of the Quartermaster General.
ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and
Assistant-Quartermaster, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1867.

In pursuance of the provisions of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents and the purchase of paper for the public printing," approved on the 27th of July, 1866, sealed proposals will be received until Wednesday, the 13th day of February, 1867, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing the paper for the public printing until the 31st day of December, 1867, the said proposals to be opened before and the award of contracts to be made by the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government. The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required, but contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the year, and no more.

CLASS 1.—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
22,000 reams of fine printing paper, uncalendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
8,000 reams of superfine calendered printing paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing fifty-three pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.
1,000 reams superfine printing paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, measuring 24x32 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER.
1,000 reams superfine map paper, sized and calendered, of such sizes as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19x24 inches, and weighing twenty-one pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPERS (TO BE OF ANY REQUIRED WEIGHT.)
3,000 reams quarto post, 10x16 inches.
3,000 reams flatcap, 13x16½, or 14x17 inches.
2,000 reams double cap, 16½x26, or 17x28 inches.
2,000 reams demy, 16x21½ inches.
2,000 reams double demy, 20½x32 inches.
2,000 reams folio post, 17x22 inches.
2,000 reams double folio post, 22x34 inches.
1,000 reams medium, 18x23 inches.
1,000 reams royal, 19x24 inches.
500 reams super royal, 20x28 inches.
500 reams imperial, 22½x31 inches.
5,000 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 21x40 inches.

CLASS 6.—PAPER FOR POST-OFFICE BLANKS, (ENGINE SIZED.)
400 reams measuring 22x34 inches, weighing 40 pounds per ream.
1,700 reams measuring 26x32 inches, weighing 46 pounds per ream.
1,200 reams measuring 25x36 inches, weighing 52 pounds per ream.
100 reams measuring 15x18 inches, weighing 22 pounds per ream.
400 reams measuring 18x34 inches, weighing 24 pounds per ream.

Proposals will be received for the whole quantity or for any portion, not less than one thousand reams, of the papers designated in Classes 1 and 2, and for the whole quantity or any portion of the papers designated in Classes 5 and 6, being not less than one-fourth. Samples of the quality of the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a guarantee that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, will enter into an obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers of or dealers in the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the City of Washington, (except class 6, which must be delivered at Buffalo, N. Y.,) in good order, free from all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight and measurement of the Superintendent, and be in all respects satisfactory.

The supplying of an inferior article in any of the classes, or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract.

Blank proposals will be furnished upon application at this office, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform exactly therewith.

Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Paper," and addressed to the "Joint Committee on Public Printing," either to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. H. Laflin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing, or C. WENDELL, Esq., Superintendent of the Public Printing, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.
C. WENDELL,
Superintendent of Public Printing.

NAVY SUPPLIES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, Jan. 12, 1867.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 12th day of February next, for furnishing and delivering at the United States Navy-yards at New-York and Boston, on or before the 1st day of April next, the quantities of the different articles specified in the following list; two-thirds to be delivered at New-York and one-third at Boston, viz.:
New Navy Beef, 3,000 barrels, per barrel.
New Navy Pork, 6,000 barrels, per barrel.
Rice, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Dried Apples, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Sugar, 200,000 pounds, per pound.
Tea, 40,000 pounds, per pound.
Coffee, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Beans, 5,000 bushels, per bushel.
Molasses, 20,000 gallons, per gallon.
Vinegar, 20,000 gallons, per gallon.

Bids will be received for one-fourth, one-half, three-fourths or the whole of the quantities named, and those only will be accepted which are considered for the advantage of the Government.

All the articles contained in the above list must be equal to the navy standard, and pass the usual inspection.

For a description of the articles and the packages to contain them, bidders are referred to the samples at the said Navy-yards; and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts, to the offices of the Commandants and Paymasters of the several Navy-yards.

Imported articles will be received in bond, free from duty, and no internal revenue tax will be chargeable upon any of the above articles.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the Paymaster, District-Attorney, or Collector of Customs.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles, and has the license required by act of Congress.
H. BRIDGE, Chief of Bureau.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

The property known as the "GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW-MILL," with seventy-five acres of land, near San Antonio, Texas.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the 1st day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, (more or less,) together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is to say:

ONE TANNERY,
Containing twelve Stone Lime Vats,
FIFTY-TWO WOODEN VATS,
SEVEN STONE POOLS,
and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.
ONE STEAM SAW-MILL, capable of sawing 3,000 feet of lumber daily.
ONE SMALL STONE BUILDING.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio River, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone laid in cement.

The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150,000 in gold.

The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $600, payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw-mill," and addressed to
J. R. KIDDOO,
Brevet Maj.-Gen., Assist. Com'r, Bureau R. F. & A. L.,
Galveston, Texas.

PROPOSALS

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned, until 1 o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY, 24th inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

1,000 barrels PORK—MESS OR PRIME MESS—of the new crop, Western packed, in full hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also, the kind of barrel.

The pork to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

3,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate*. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

1,450 barrels first quality kiln-dried yellow CORN MEAL.

30,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry, to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined.

35,000 pounds first quality white flint-corn HOMINY, size Nos. 3 and 4, in well-coopered, head-lined flour barrels.

300,000 pounds of clean, dry BROWN SUGAR, in barrels, to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and be full head-lined.

Bids may be made in bond and duty paid.

10,000 pounds of CRUSHED SUGAR. Barrels as above.

5,000 gallons of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy; the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in barrels, or in half-barrels of 23 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered, and the kind of package.

10,000 pounds BEST quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelves.

40,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling, and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

2,000 gallons good MOLASSES or SYRUP, in barrels or cypress half barrels with pipe heads, and at least four iron hoops.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Samples of the flour, corn meal, beans, hominy, sugar, vinegar, candles, soap and molasses must be delivered with the proposals and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions*, will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection.

The meat will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office on the part of the United States.

The flour, corn meal, beans, hominy, sugar, vinegar, candles, soap and molasses will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

Payments will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS AND SCRIP.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 31, 1867, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway by order of the executor of the estate of John C. Hitchcock, deceased:

6 shares Preferred 8 per cent. Stock New-Jersey Zinc Co., $100 each; 4 per cent. semi-annual interest due Feb. 1.

$13,836 Dividend Scrip New-Jersey Zinc Co., bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable annually on 1st of July.

130 shares Common Stock New-Jersey Zinc Co., $100 each; since the 1st of July last two dividends of 7 per cent. each, and one of 6 per cent., amounting together to 20 per cent., have been paid from the earnings of the Company.

Scrip of the Union Mutual Insurance Co., viz.:
$285 of year 1859. $720 of year 1861.
$530 of year 1861. $720 of year 1862.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.
LATE SALESMAN WITH E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
SALESROOM NO. 62 LIBERTY-STREET.

CONTINUATION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &C.,

BEING THE ENTIRE STOCK OF A DEALER.

THEALL & BROTHERS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, (Thursday, Jan. 24,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 438 Canal-st., between Varick and Hudson sts., a very large assortment of rosewood, walnut, mahogany and oak parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, pier and mantel mirrors, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, curtains and shades, together with a great variety of other goods usually found in a dealer's stock.

Catalogues early on morning of sale.

JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

Will be sold at public auction on SATURDAY, Jan. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M.,

all the manufactured and unmanufactured stock, tools, knives, press, fixtures and machinery for the manufacture of merchandise tags, direction labels and pocket tablets, belonging to the firm of Whitmore & Bell. Also, a valuable lease of the second floor of No. 163 Broadway, having four years to run from the first of May next.

The sale will commence at No. 163 Broadway and will conclude at No. 33 Beekman-st. Terms cash.
R. W. POTTER, Receiver.

BOOK-TRADE SALEROOMS
NO. 498 BROADWAY. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.
LIBRARIES CATALOGUED AND SOLD.

FRIDAY, Jan. 25, at 4 o'clock P. M.,
THE PRIVATE LIBRARY
Of the late Rev. Robert Travis, Jr., of New-Jersey, embracing theological, standard and miscellaneous books.
Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

MONDAY and TUESDAY, Jan. 28 and 29,
at 4 o'clock P. M. each day,
VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY,
Containing a large assortment of standard and popular literature, standard works in history, poetry, biography, travels, &c. Catalogues ready.

MINER & SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

ABOUT 200 PASTELS, PAINTINGS
and FINE LINE ENGRAVINGS at auction, at 11 o'clock THIS DAY, at salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTERS' OFFICE,
No. 1,139 GIRARD-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1867.

LARGE SALE OF DAMAGED AND CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER STORES.

Will be sold at public auction, on account of the United States, at Government Storehouse, Hanover-st., Philadelphia, Penn., on FRIDAY, Jan. 25, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., and will be continued from day to day until all are sold, the following-named articles of Damaged and Condemned Quartermaster Stores, viz.:

ANCHORS, AXES, IRON BARS, SADDLE-BLANKETS, BRUSHES, PENDANT ARMS, GAS BRACKETS AND BURNERS, SADDLE-BAGS, WATER-BUCKETS, CHAIRS, BATH-TUBS, MULE-COLLARS, CYLINDERS, SPADES, HATCHETS, HORSE-SHOES, HARNESS, HALTER AND BREAST CHAINS, HALTERS AND CHAINS, AMBULANCE AND WAGON FELLOES, WAGON-BOWS, BRASS COCKS, assorted, IRON BEDSTEADS, BOILERS, STEAMER CASTINGS, GALVANIZED IRON, ASSORTED IRON, IRON PIPE, LEAD PIPE, GAS PIPE, ASSORTED LOCKS, SCALES, GUM AND LEATHER HOSE, COOKING RANGES AND STOVES, HEATING STOVES, ARMY AND EXPRESS WAGONS, WAGON SPOKES, WHEELBARROWS, TABLES, DESKS, WRENCHES, WHIPS, ZINC. Also a large assortment of VARIOUS TOOLS, TELEGRAPHIC INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c.

The property must be removed within FIVE (5) days from day of sale.

Catalogues will be furnished upon application at this office.

TERMS—CASH, IN GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

By order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster-General United States Army.
HENRY W. JANES,
Capt. and A. Q. M., Brevet Maj. U. S. Army.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF PROPERTY ON STATE, BEAVER, PEARL, GREENWICH, WATER, JOHN, FRONT AND JACKSON STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 29, 1867, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Salesroom No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

STATE-ST.—No. 7, running through to No. 16 Pearl-st.
BEAVER-ST.—No. 95, near Wall-st.
GREENWICH-ST.—No. 26, near Morris-st.
PEARL-ST.—No. 272, running through to No. 207 Water-st.; on No. 272 is a four-story new store, 32.9½x86 feet.
PEARL-ST.—Nos. 231, 233 and 235, southwest corner and including No. 118 John-st.
FRONT-ST.—Nos. 343, 345 and 347, northeast corner of Jackson-st., 70x75 feet.

SAMUEL ROGERS,
WM. P. VAN RENSSELAER,
N. P. ROGERS,
Executors and Trustees of the estate of Moses Rogers, deceased.

Book maps at the office of the auctioneers, 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CATHARINE AND HENRY STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 29, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of the executors of William B. Crosby, deceased:

CATHARINE-ST.—No. 24, northwest corner of Henry-st. Valuable lot with buildings. Lot 20.3 front, 19.2 rear, by 100 feet in depth.

HENRY-ST.—Valuable lot with buildings, No. 53 Henry-st., between Catharine and Market sts., 25x100 feet.

TERMS CASH.

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT THEIR salesrooms, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st., THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 24, at 4 o'clock, RARE AND VALUABLE BOOKS, from a private library, embracing choice and scarce works in various departments, including fine editions of French and Spanish Literature, and valuable Classical Works, &c. Catalogues now ready and the books are on view.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 25, at 4 o'clock, LAW LIBRARY—Comprising Reports of several States and of the Federal Courts, Commentaries, Statute Laws, Digests and new Elementary Works, &c. Also a collection of Scarce Trials. And also a black-walnut bookcase. Catalogues are ready.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD CORNER OF 6TH-AV. AND 30TH-ST., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 29, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: (Trinity Building,) N. Y.:

SOUTHEAST CORNER OF 6TH-AV. AND 30TH-ST.—Valuable lease of 23 years from May 1, 1867, with all the improvements, at $1,500 and taxes ground rent per annum. Lease from George Douglass to New-York City Mutual Coal Company. Lot 69 feet front on 6th-av., 51 feet rear by 94 feet on 30th-st.

Terms cash.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JAN. 25, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn, rosewood and mahogany pianos, parlor suites, marble-top chamber and dining-room furniture, mattresses, bedding, mirrors, china, fancy goods, furs, carpets, heaters, stoves, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

FORTY-SIXTH AUCTION SALE.
30,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL
ON WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, 1867.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1867.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-street, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, inst., at 12 o'clock noon,

30,000 TONS

of fresh mined COAL, from the Lackawanna regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of February, 1867.

Terms: Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter at the office of the Company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, JAN. 29,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway,
under the direction of Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.

NO. 32 BARCLAY-ST.—The most substantial, elegant and convenient five-story and basement marble-front store and building; the lot is 25x100; the building as follows: basement and store 25x90, the second, third, fourth and fifth stories 25x65.

Map and particulars at the office.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:

BLEECKER-ST.—Two-story brick house and lot, No. 80, near Crosby.
WEST 26TH-ST.—Three-story brick house and lot, Nos. 113 and 115, near 6th-av.
WASHINGTON-SQUARE.—Four-story brick, Nos. 28 and 29, corner Macdougal.
1ST-AV.—Five-story brick, No. 334, near 20th-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THIRD AND LUDLOW STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Peter Schenck, Esq., Executor:

THIRD-ST.—The two-story brick-front house and lot, situate on the north side of 3d-st., between Lewis-st. and Avenue D, and known as No. 349. Lot 20x96.

LUDLOW-ST.—The two-story brick-front house and lot, situate on the west side of Ludlow-st., between Rivington and Delancey-sts., and known as No. 121. Lot 19x87.6.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, Jan. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M., all the stock, tools, fixtures and machinery for the manufacture of merchandise tags, direction labels, and pocket tablets, belonging to the firm of Whitmore & Bell. Also, a valuable lease of the second floor, of No. 163 Broadway, having four years to run, from the 1st of May next.

The sale will commence at No. 163 Broadway, and will conclude at No. 33 Beekman-st. Terms cash.
R. W. POTTER, Receiver.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE, TUESDAY, Jan. 29, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Harlem Chemical Works, 112th and 113th sts., 1st-av., New-York City, about 175 tons of Cumberland Coal. Terms, cash at time of sale.

MOUNT VERNON ARSENAL,
MOUNT VERNON, Ala., Jan. 13, 1867.

A PUBLIC AUCTION WILL BE HELD at Mount Vernon Arsenal, Ala., Feb. 5, 1867, for the sale of the following Government property, viz.:

120,000 pounds gun metal,	225 sets harness, artillery,
155,000 pounds shot and shell,	2,400 cavalry saddles,
5,000 pounds old lead,	5,000 pounds brass,

247 running gears of carriages and caissons. Also, a lot of condemned infantry accoutrements, collars, saddles, (artillery;) wheels, old canvas, &c.

The following property at Fort Morgan, Ala., will be sold at the same time and place, viz.:
350,000 pounds gun metal.
650,000 pounds shot and shell and old iron, more or less.

About 4,000 pounds of brass, some lead and a quantity of scrap wrought iron, estimated at 25,000 pounds.

TERMS.

Thirty per cent. on day of sale, the balance when the property is removed, to accomplish which a reasonable time will be given.

Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
MORRIS SCHAFF,
Lieut. of Ordinance and Brevet Capt., U. S. A.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon sell at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865 at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtoml
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. jel-lawtojy26
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawto oc25
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtodec27
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. dec28-1a tojan31

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 22, 1866.

SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE MATERIAL.—There will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, on THURSDAY, the twenty-fourth (24th) day of January, 1867, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy-yard, New-York, a large lot of ordnance stores, serviceable and unserviceable, embracing cannon, shot and shell, small arms of various calibres, spare parts of small arms, gun-carriages and miscellaneous stores.

The articles will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms—One-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten (10) days afterward, during which time the articles must be removed from the Navy-yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SIX RESPECTABLE, competent Protestant young women, American, English and German, as housekeepers, nurses and seamstresses; also dressmakers, chambermaids, waitresses, linen and storeroom women for hotels, first-class cooks, landresses, pantry, kitchen and cleaning girls, good plain cooks, washers and ironers, smart girls for general housework. Employers in City and country in want of help will please notice they can be supplied without delay with first-class help of all nations, with good reference, by applying at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 146 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., second house from A. T. Stewart's.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; would be willing to live in a French or Spanish family; willing to undertake the marketing if required; with the best of references. Apply at No. 176 East 17th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SEAMstress, a situation to sew by the week, or as chambermaid and seamstress; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; no objections to the country; best City references. Apply, for a week, at No. 61 4th-av., in the office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of recommended, excellent and other cooks, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, houseworkers, young girls, &c., of all nations; City or country. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and laundress; can be seen at her present employer's, where she has lived for several years. Call at No. 47 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as waitress; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best City reference; City or country. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework by a smart capable girl; is an excellent washer and ironer and economical and neat; best references given; City or country. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A GIRL A SITUATION AS seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children, dress ladies' hair, and take charge of a baby from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 738 6th-av., between 42d and 43d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH GIRL; is a good cook, washer and ironer; another as laundress, &c.; another as thorough cook. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., below 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress in a private family; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. [illegible] West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; best of reference. Can be seen at No. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to take care of children. Call at No. 1 1st-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as first-class waitress; best of City references. Apply at No. 407 4th-av., corner 29th-st., next door to the druggist's.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAker, work by the day or month; can do all kinds of machine work; has the best City reference. Call at No. 137 East 40th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as chambermaid or waitress, or plain cook, and assist with washing. Call for two days at No. 385 8th-av., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young French woman as nurse and first-class seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS by a young woman, a Protestant; good reference given. Apply at No. 24 East 12th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by an American lady; has no objection to travel and would be willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 188 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PERSON GOING OUT by the day as dressmaker, a few more good customers. Call at No. 42 West 33d-st.; a note will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; ONE WHO understands her business thoroughly; is a first-rate baker of bread and pastry, and has good reference. Can be seen at No. 90 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH CHAMBERmaid, who does fine washing and ironing in good style, a situation in the City or country, or as general servant; wages, $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN, LATELY from the South, is anxious to get a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Call at, or address MARY, No. 102 West 19th-st., first floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as plain cook; will assist with the washing; City references. Can be seen at No. 136½ 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a good private place; good reference given. Address, from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M., No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by a lady thoroughly competent to discharge its duties; good references furnished, if required. Address Box No. 4,527 General Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl, to cook, wash and iron in a private family; good reference given. Call at No. 678 2d-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF well-recommended German girls for all capacities, at MRS. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as first-class waitress in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 239 West 35th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant girl a situation as chambermaid or waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., rear.

WANTED—FAMILY SEWING FOR A Wheeler & Wilson machine. Apply at No. 245 East 52d-st.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOman wishes a situation as cook; would assist in the plain washing. Apply at 404 6th-av., above 24th-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—An experienced seamstress, who works in private families by the day, has leisure for a few more engagements; understands dressmaking, family sewing, &c., and operates on Wheeler & Wilson's and Willcox & Gibbs' sewing-machines; reference first-class. Address SEAMSTRESS, Station F.

FAMILIES WANTING CAPABLE SERVANTS immediately, and good German girls for City or country, can be suited at the large Select Female Employment Institute, No. 106 6th-av., below 9th-st., conducted by a respectable lady in attendance.

A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS WISHES to go out by the day in families; can cut boys' and children's clothes; has a Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine. Call for two days at No. 198 East 20th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, either in City or country, by a very respectable single young man; is a thorough groom, and experienced in driving in Brooklyn, New-York, or the country; is of a very neat appearance, obliging disposition, and will be found a most responsible and efficient coachman; refers to his last employer. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman or coachman and groom; has the best City references from last employers. Call or address for two days at Mr. Robert Lowden's harness-store, No. 79 Bleecker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

WANTED—A PORTER'S SITUATION BY A steady man, having been with his present employer (to whom he can refer) for the last six years, at the hatter's stock and fancy furs. Can take a porter's place at any kind of work. Address H. X., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER or salesman by a young man thoroughly qualified, with unexceptionable references; has acquaintance with grocery and boot and shoe business in the West. Address JAMES, Box No. 3,631 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business; no objections to the country; can produce the best of reference from his last employer. Address P. K., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion in the country as coachman or general man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; moderate wages. Address for two days, M. L., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; he understands his business thoroughly, and has good reference to that effect. Can be seen at No. 132 West 15th-st., for two days, on top floor, or by note, address P. H.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; understands his business; also understands milking and taking care of cattle; would make himself generally useful; best country reference. Address C. S., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; thoroughly understands the care of horses; best of reference. Can be seen at William Dean's harness-store, corner of 26th-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a steady man; understands gardening; is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of reference. Address P., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as general man; understands the care of horses, driving, milking and is also a good plain gardener. Address A. B., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, either in the City or country; is a Protestant; the best of reference. Inquire of Mr. JAMES B. BREWSTER, No. 786 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble middle-aged man as waiter or to take charge of an invalid gentleman; has good City reference. Apply for three days to T. B., No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener by a respectable young man; thoroughly understands his business, and can produce first-class references. Address C., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN a situation as first-class waiter in a private family; good reference. Address E. D., No. 372 6th-av., in the drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Frenchman; understands his business perfectly, and good City references given. Call for two days at store No. 70 University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a respectable Protestant young man; best of City references. Call or address W. J., No. 67 University-place, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITERMAN in a private family by a young man who thoroughly understands his business. Address J. B., No. 36 East 18th-st., in the boot-store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY MAN AND wife, he as coachman, she as first-class cook; City reference given. Address, for one week, A. B. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable colored man as porter; good references; can be seen for two days. Call or address A. NICHOLS, No. 328 West 26th-st.

WANTED.—AN ENGLISHMAN WISHES A SITuation as grocery clerk; references good. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., above 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young man as waiter. Can be seen for two days at No. 346 6th-av.

ANY GENTLEMAN WANTING A GOOD reliable Scotch coachman and groom, with first-class reference, can secure such a man by calling on or addressing ALICK, No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 9.

AT CARPENTER'S FIRST-CLASS EMPLOYMENT Office for select servants, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av., (established 15 years,) can be found constantly on hand capable male and female help—German, English, Scotch, American and Irish—to suit all private families, boarding-houses, and hotels, in City or country.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY PROTESTANT WOman with City reference from her last place, for nurse and seamstress. Apply, Jan. 23 and 24, at No. 109 West 43d-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN AN OFFICE from 16 to 18 years of age; one who has had some office experience preferred. Address Box No. 4,983 Post-office.

WANTED—A GIRL AS LAUNDRESS AND chambermaid. Apply from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. at No. 22 West 10th-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK, WHO is willing to assist with the coarse washing. Apply at No. 30 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WAITRESS. Apply at No. 47 West 19th-st.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED IN A BANKing and Stock Commission-house in Wall-st.; must have had at least two years' experience in the business, and be fully competent to take charge of a set of books; a young unmarried man preferred; all communications must be in handwriting of applicant, give references and state what salary is expected; no other noticed. Address Box No. 3,515 Post-office.

VALENTINES.

VALENTINES.

STRONG'S sample lot, containing 350, sent to the Trade on receipt of $10. The lot will retail for over $21. Address T. W. STRONG, Valentine Manufacturer, No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. J. HYATT SMITH AND REV. G. ANDERSON, D. D., will address the Baptist Sunday School Associations of New-York and Brooklyn, at their quarterly meeting, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the First Baptist Church, [illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 13.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 20.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 27.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $150
Second Cabin Passage 100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $125
Second Cabin Passage 80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
ALEPPO .... Jan. 30
EOLA .... Feb. 6
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin .... $80 Gold.
Steerage .... $30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London, direct, $80, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Feb. 5.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 16.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Mar. 2.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 16.
The British iron steamship BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on TUESDAY, Feb. 5.
Until further notice the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers, commencing with the WM. PENN, to sail Saturday, March 2. Baggage checked and tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates. Excursion tickets, available for six months, issued at a reduced rate.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS. SURMONT .... SATURDAY, Jan. 26
EUROPE .... LEMARIE .... SATURDAY, Feb. 9
ST. LAURENT ..... BOCANDE .... SATURDAY, Feb. 23
PEREIRE .... DUCHESNE .... SATURDAY, Mar. 9
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100; including wine.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, Jan. 26, at 10 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9½ o'clock.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE
BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN ...... Saturday, Dec. 29, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon ...... $100 | Lower Saloon $80
Second class, $50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
THE QUEEN, Capt. GROGAN ..... SATURDAY, Jan. 26
DENMARK, Capt. THOMSON ..... SATURDAY, Feb. 2
VIRGINIA, Capt. PROWSE ..... SATURDAY, Feb. 9
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., and No. 23 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
IOWA sails .... SATURDAY, Jan. 26
CALEDONIA sails .... SATURDAY, Feb. 2
From Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF NEW-YORK .... SATURDAY ..... Jan. 26
KANGAROO .... WEDNESDAY ..... Jan. 30
CITY OF BOSTON .... SATURDAY ..... Feb. 2
CITY OF DUBLIN .... WEDNESDAY ..... Feb. 6
CITY OF PARIS .... SATURDAY ..... Feb. 9
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY .... Jan. 28 | MONDAY .... Feb. 25
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
WEST INDIA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
The favorite steamships
MORRO CASTLE ..... ADAMS ..... SATURDAY, Jan. 26
EAGLE ..... GREENE ..... SATURDAY, Feb. 2
COLUMBIA ..... BARTON ..... SATURDAY, Feb. 9
For freight or passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Ag'ts, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

ST. JOHN'S, P. R., ST. THOMAS, LAGUAYRA AND PORTO CABELLO.
The first-class steamship GULF STREAM, carrying the United States mails, is now receiving freight at Pier 20 East River, and will sail WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M. The boats of this line make connection with steamers from St. Thomas for Jamaica, Windward Islands, &c. For freight or passage apply to SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Jan. 26.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Feb. 2.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 24.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Jan. 31.
From Pier No. 8 North River at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY TUESDAY.—Murray's Steamship Line.—The new and elegant steamship LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., TUESDAY, Jan. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. Freight received daily. For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The fine, fast and favorite steamship TYBEE, D. CAULKINS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY MORNING, Jan. 31, at 12 o'clock noon, for Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL. VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
FEB. 1.—RISING STAR, Capt. W. G. FURBER, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
FEB. 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
FEB. 21.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. F. A. HARRIS, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.
OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
VIA NICARAGUA EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
Will dispatch in January, the first-class steamships
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. [illegible], Jan. 26.
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. SMITH, Feb. 20.
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at noon, with passengers and freight at very low rates. Connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the fine steamships
AMERICA, Capt. WAKEMAN, and
MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. BLETHEN.
For further information, apply to the North American Steamship Company.
WM. H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place, N. Y.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., N. Y.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR will sail on Friday, Feb. 1, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received on company Pier No. 42, North River, foot of Canal-street, until 3 P. M. on day before sailing of steamer.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on the pier.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole freight agents Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA,
VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $354 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

STEAMSHIP "MONTANA,"
PANAMA, Sept. 25, 1866.
LUIS CONSINO, ESQ., PROPRIETOR of the Lota Coal Mine, Lota, Chili, S. A.:
SIR:
Having had considerable experience with bituminous coal, I find that the Coal from your Mine is equally as good as any that ever came under my notice.
Our consumption daily has been Thirty-five (35) Tons, while of the Anthracite it has been Thirty (30) Tons. There is about Eight (8) per cent. of waste, wholly clinker.
I find but a slight difference between it and the English Cardiff, and about equal with the German coal.
I cheerfully recommend it to all who may require its use as a steam generator.
Respectfully yours,
(Signed) WM. B. SKIDMORE,
Chief-Engineer Steamship "Montana."
P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. LOCKWOOD, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY morning at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—The popular and elegant side-wheel steamship QUAKER CITY, W. H. WEST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 14 East River on SATURDAY, Jan. 26, connecting at Charleston with steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all of the principal points on the South Carolina Railroad and connecting railroads at reduced rates.
For passage, &c., apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.
THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Jan. 26.
MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2.
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Feb. 9.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship
FUNG SHUEY, Capt. CROWELL
will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 26, 1867, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL will follow Feb. 2.

THE OLD LINE
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connections.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND, PETERSBURGH AND NORFOLK.—The steamship RALEIGH will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 26, at 12 M., giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections. Freight for Richmond and Petersburgh will be reshipped at Norfolk. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1867.
THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY give notice that the agreements heretofore existing between this Company and the New-York Central Railroad Company having been recognized by the New-York Central Railroad Company, arrangements satisfactory to both companies, for the transaction of their passenger and freight business, have been made.
Passengers will be ticketed and luggage checked on and after 20th inst. as heretofore.
The same will be observed as to freight.
C. VANDERBILT, President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM JAN. 3, 1867.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
[illegible] A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for [illegible] and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for [illegible] and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:25 and 9:15 A. M. and 1:15, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:35 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:30 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

THE MEMBERS OF THE MECHANICS' MUTUAL BUILDING MATERIAL ASSOCIATION are requested to attend the funeral of G. A. CONOVER, late President, from Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, at 1 o'clock on THURSDAY, 24th inst.
[illegible]

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT.
145 acres of the first quality of land (50 acres meadow) on the Raritan, 1½ hours from New-York, via the Central Railroad of New-Jersey.
Mansion with 13 rooms, all in perfect order; farm-house entirely new; greenhouse, carriage-house, barns, ice-house, &c.; a large variety of fruit, shade and ornamental trees, beautiful drives, &c. This property is desirable as an investment, either for a permanent residence or for a country seat in Summer.
R. C. BACON, No. 162 Broadway.

S. W. BENEDICT,
REAL ESTATE AND LOANS,
Office Nos. 4 and 6 Pine, Room No. 3,
Has for sale a large number of first-class houses on FIFTH, MADISON and PARK Avenues, and on the principal streets in the most desirable parts of the City.
Also, BUSINESS PROPERTY in improving localities.
Parties having properties to SELL or LEASE are respectfully solicited to place them in his hands, and may be assured of proper and prompt attention.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.—THE HOUSE SAVINGS BANK is now prepared to receive orders for erecting and leasing houses. The rent of each house to exceed the interest on its cost, and all sums exceeding the interest will be credited on the purchase. For further particulars, apply at the temporary office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) Rooms Nos. 83 and 85.
FOR SALE.
One Cottage, corner 5th-av. and 127th-st.
Seven Cottages, 119th-st., near 3d-av.
Three Cottages, 81st-st., near 3d-av.
One Cottage, 115th-st., near 3d-av.
TRUSTEES:
Hon. Theo. E. Tomlinson, Gen. Charles K. Graham,
Hon. Wm. W. Woodward, Mr. David Smith,
Hon. Rufus F. Andrews, Mr. Christian B. Morrison,
Mr. James Warren Nash, Mr. Robert W. Hyman,
Mr. Walter Briggs.
Hon. THEO. E. TOMLINSON, President.
Mr. C. B. MORRISON, Vice-President.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Tarrytown, on the Hudson: mansion large; all modern improvements; in perfect order and suitable for Summer or Winter, and well calculated for a family of means and refinement: greenhouses and graperies; the outbuildings are numerous and extensive; about 45 acres of good land, handsomely laid out, with all kinds of fruit, shrubbery, shade and ornamental trees, gravelled roads and walks. The view of the Hudson, surrounding country and neighborhood is unsurpassed; one of the few places of its class for sale in this choice locality, with the furniture, garden and farming utensils; immediate possession will be given and terms made to suit. Further particulars with HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A FARM OR COUNTRY RESIDENCE situated on the main road at Far Rockaway, L. I., about one-quarter of a mile south of the toll-gate, belonging to the estate of the late Benjamin S. Hewlett, containing 50 acres in a state of good cultivation. There is a good dwelling-house, barn and other necessary buildings nearly new; will be sold together or divided. If not sold by the 2d of February next, it will be offered on that day at public auction on the premises, at 1 o'clock P. M. Apply on the premises, or to D. W. SKIDMORE, Jamaica.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE PLOT OF 11 CITY LOTS, 25x100 each, situated on Bergen Heights, N. J., graded and planted with choice fruit trees; a splendid site for a private residence; it commands a view which cannot be obstructed, from the Narrows to Manhattanville, on the North River; within thirty minutes of the New-York City Hall by several different routes, and overlooks the new 100 feet Boulevard being built by the Central Railroad Company. For further particulars address M., Box U, Jersey City Post-office, N. J.

FARMS AND VILLAGE RESIDENCES FOR SALE at Rahway, Woodbridge, Metuchin, Plainfield, N. J.; one farm of 66 acres, $7,500; one farm of 62 acres, first-class outbuildings, $10,000; one farm 65 acres, near Plainfield, $25,500; one of 70 acres, $13,500; one house in Rahway, with nine rooms, $2,700; one house, gas throughout, for $10,000. Farms and village residences at the above-named places from $3,000 to $20,000.
By CAMPBELL, KELLY & CO., No. 201 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A GENTLEMAN'S country seat on Long Island, consisting of an elegant double house, with cupola, containing all improvements, including gas, and ten acres choice land, on Long Island, one hour from City; necessary outbuildings. Would exchange for a good farm of from 50 to 100 acres, not too far from New-York.
THOS. E. FISH, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FURNISHED, on Park-av., Murray Hill, one of the most complete, desirable and substantially-built residences in this City. The house is located on one of the best corners, is about 40 feet wide, with every convenience; built and furnished without regard to cost; there are five lots of land in all; price for the whole establishment, including furniture, $150,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NOT TO LET—PROPERTY NO. 18 West 21st-st., near 5th-av. Price, $45,000. No offer for a less amount will be attended to, and no application from a real estate broker will receive the least notice. Apply to P., Box No. 905 Post-office, or No. 18 Waverley-place.

HOUSES FOR SALE—BY ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st., on 7th, 10th, 12th, 15th, 19th, 22d, 23d, 24th, 27th, 30th, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 41st, 42d, 45th, 48th, 50th, 52d and 73d sts.; also on 5th, Park, Lexington and 2d avs. Prices ranging from $7,500 to $110,000.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE FOUR-STOY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, finished in the very best manner, with walnut stairs, walnut trimming, marble tiling and a splendid billiard-room, complete, with all modern improvements; must be seen to be appreciated. Apply on the premises, No. 234 West 52d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.

FOR SALE—AT PEEKSKILL, ON THE HUDSON, a genteel, recently built cottage residence of ten rooms; gas and water in the house; large lot; best location in the village; fine view of Hudson River; less than five minutes from depot. For particulars, apply to S. R. KNAPP, Esq., Peekskill, or address Lock-box No. 37 B, Washington, D. C.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS ON 5TH-AV.—Also lots on 61st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., for sale by ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, E. FEZANDIE, Director.—Complete Commercial, Scientific and Classical Instruction, Modern Languages, Preparation for College. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.

AT SIMONDS & CO.'S, NO. 1,227 BROADWAY:
W. 48th-st., near 8th-av., 3 s. h. s. brown-stone $15,600
W. 34th-st., near 7th-av., 3 s. e. b. brown-stone 16,500
W. 30th-st., near 5th-av., 4 s. h. s. brown-stone 55,000
Also, several on Murray Hill at $33,000 to $36,000.

STORE AND TENEMENT-HOUSES ON 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts., for sale by ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—A NEAT AND well-built three-story brick house and lot, with stone stoop, No. 23 Commerce-st., New-York City, the property of the heirs of Cornelius Westervelt, deceased. Inquire at the premises, or of FREDERICK DEVOE, Executor, No. 23 Morton-st.

AT RAHWAY—FOR SALE—A DOUBLE TWO-story frame house, with attic and basement; each house 24x32, lots each 28x200. Situation desirable, and only two minutes from depot. Apply to T. M. MARTIN, Rahway, or at office of CARMAN, SHERWOOD & MARTIN, Washington-av., Jersey City.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

BROOKLYN LOTS FOR SALE—TWO LOTS on the north side of 1st-place. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A VALUABLE CORNER property, suitable for store purposes, in a central business location near Broadway; ten years' lease; price moderate; terms easy; title perfect. Address OWNER, Box No. 145 Times Office.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the four-story French roof high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 232 East 50th-st. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE THREE-STORY brick house and lot No. 77 Lexington-av. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

HOUSE ON DELANCEY-ST., BETWEEN Cannon and Lewis sts., for sale by ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WESTERN LANDS FOR CASH, IN large quantities, at low prices. Address Box No. 299 New-York Post-office, giving county and State, number of acres and price; also where owner may be seen.

FACTORY WANTED—IN OR NEAR NEW-York, suitable for chemical manufacturing purposes. Address, full particulars, Box No. 6,634 Post-office, New-York City.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 22 East River, (foot of Fulton-st.,) every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
NO. 277 CANAL-ST.,
MANUFACTURERS OF WALNUT, CHESTNUT and fine ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, will remove about the 1st of March to their new and spacious warerooms, corner of Spring and Crosby sts., one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.
We have at present the largest and best stock of CHAMBER FURNITURE of any house in this City, which we will sell prior to our removal at a very great reduction in prices.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATtresses, Bedding, Looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 232 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Goods warranted and delivered free. Patent secretary bedsteads cheap.

SINGER'S SPRING BEDS—THE STANDard. Used by best hotels; free from bugs; clean, luxurious. Sold everywhere. Warerooms 215 Centre-st.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application.
Address J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.
ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES, PUMPS, &c.
JAMES A. ROBINSON, No. 164 Duane-st.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS.
The best and most complete in use.
Circulars sent on application.
WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO., Utica, N. Y.
and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinists' Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, [illegible]

TO LET.

TO RENT—ON GRAMERCY PARK, A STRICTly first-class furnished house, in style unsurpassed; will only be rented to a small family for eight months, or perhaps longer, and possession will be given at a day's notice. Price $500 per month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET ON BROADWAY,
THE NEW WELL-LIGHTED FIVE-STORY DOUBLE STORE, FINISHED IN MODERN STYLE,
NOS. 485 AND 487 BROADWAY,
west side, adjoining southwest corner Grand-st. The building is 48x113 feet, with rear entrance, if desired, of 22x36 feet, and will be let either entire or subdivided. The lofts are elegantly finished. Apply to Mr. CODLING, on the premises, from 12 to 6 o'clock, or to
E. H. NICHOLS, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH STABLE, to let, situated on Murray Hill, near Lexington-av., 25x125 feet, to a private family without small children, for six months, from the 25th February; the house is elegantly furnished; Steinway grand piano-forte, billiard table, extra sized stalls for four horses, and carriage room for five vehicles; rent, $400 per month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

$30, $25 AND $20 PER MONTH.—TWO-story cottage, verandah front; also, store and three rooms and four floors, four and six rooms each. Apply to C. WOOD, Agent, or P. VAN GEISEN, stone-store, Broadway above 51st-st.

A FIRST-CLASS, THREE-STORY, high-stoop, brick house for one or two years, or will sell for $15,000, three-quarters on mortgage; immediate possession. No. 112 49th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.; fine order and location. Apply on premises.

ROOM TO LET—AT NO. 33 EAST 24TH-ST., near the Fifth-av. Hotel; a sunny and comfortable front room; every convenience and first-class. Terms moderate.

TO LET—ROOMS IN THE UNITED STATES Hotel Building, corner Fulton, Water and Pearl sts., suitable for office or manufacturing purposes. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—THE ENTIRE BUILDING ON THE corner of Coenties-slip and Pearl-st., known as No. 1 Coenties-slip and No. 66 Pearl-st. For terms and particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, NEAR Broadway, 32 by 64, four stories, elegantly furnished; has all the modern improvements. For terms and permit apply at No. 37 Water-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—SPLENDID light airy rooms, located at the corner of Fulton and Pineapple sts., Brooklyn. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, on the premises.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE—THE CORNER on 5th-av., opposite Delmonico's, 48 by 100 feet. Apply to WM. H. GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 244 West 19th-st., with modern improvements; rent $650. Apply to J. BALLIN, 114 Chambers-st., up stairs.

TO LET—THE FOUR LOFTS IN THE BUILDing No. 254 Broadway. For terms and particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—DESK ROOM IN OFFICE NO. 8, NO. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAS A ROOM, with fire and gas, suitable for two persons; also, a hall room to let, with board. Apply at No. 201 West 19th-st., one door below 8th-av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET pleasant rooms, with board; location desirable. Apply at No. 331 West 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. S. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

HOTELS.

MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.
The proprietor has the pleasure to inform the traveling public that he has completed extensive alterations and improvements in the above establishment, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Regular communication is now open with Florida and all points South.
JOSEPH PURCELL.

DRY GOODS.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 Broadway, between Leonard and Franklin sts., will commence on Monday, Jan. 21,
TO CLOSE OUT AT RETAIL
their large and varied stock of
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS,
CLOAKS and CLOAKINGS, by the yard, and other DESIRABLE GOODS, recently purchased at the great auction sales,
AT A STILL GREATER REDUCTION,
to enable us to clear out our FALL and WINTER GOODS before the 1st of February, being the time for our semi-annual taking of stock.
ALL THOSE IN WANT OF BARGAINS will now have a better opportunity than ever before.

R. H. MACY.
DESCHAMP'S BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, White Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
We are now importing all the Perfumes, Extracts, Soaps, Pomades, Powders, &c., of the celebrated manufacture of the
MAISON VIOLET, PARIS.
No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
14th-st. and 6th-av.

SELLING OFF.
SILKS, SATINS,
POPLINS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
REPS, MERINOS,
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, CLOAKS,
CLOAKINGS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, HOSIERY,
AND ALL OTHER
WINTER GOODS,
AT AN IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICE.
ALSO, A FINE LINE OF WHITE GOODS, LACES, LINENS, &c., AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
LAKE & McCREERY,
NO. 471 BROADWAY.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERGARMENTS less than cost for 30 days; one entire stock. Kid Gloves $1 25. Light and dark N B Skating Stockings for Ladies and Misses. W. J. ELGER, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' BONNETS AND FURS AT half price; mink, ermine and squirrel furs at half price; also children's hats and furs. Velvets and satins cut bias. This is valuable.
L. SINNS, No. 577 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

IMPROVED METHOD OF FINISHING AND POLISHING WOOD.—This is not a shellac or wax polish, but a discovery of new ingredients, and a process by which, with a great saving of time and labor, a finish is produced that for lustre and brilliancy cannot be exceled. It is not sold by samples and recipes, but is demonstrated in the workshop to the full satisfaction of the most incredulous mechanic. A large margin offered on territory. For State and County rights inquire of GEORGE BRICKER, No. 48 Beekman-st., in E. Sears' engraving-office.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE ON ONE of the principal thoroughfares in this City; the store has been established for twenty years by the present proprietor. It is handsomely fitted up, and well stocked, doing a good business; an excellent location for a physician; dwelling attached to the store. Address PHYSIO, Box No. 167 Times Office, New-York.

A PARTY LONG ESTABLISHED IN the Ribbon, Flower and Straw Goods trade, being desirous of retiring from an active participation in the same, and willing to invest $10,000 in cash as a special partner, wishes an active sterling business man with from $10,000 to $15,000 to occupy his position. Address B. A. C., Box No. 180 Times Office.

A GENTLEMAN WITH $20,000 TO $25,000 can secure a half interest in a wholesale cash manufacturing business, established ten years since, and in successful operation. Address J. H. M., Box No. 169 Times Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a gents furnishing-store, established 23 years; one of the best locations in Brooklyn, the present proprietor wishing to retire. Inquire of A. M. BENNET, No. 244 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

ROLLING MILL FOR RENT OR SALE—Capable of turning out 4,000 tons gas-pipe iron, nail plate or merchant bar per annum. Address Room No. 198 Hoffman House, New-York.

DENTAL PARTNER WANTED—TO practice in a country village; fine rooms and good locality; practice between $3,000 and $4,000 a year. Address DENTIST, Box No. 130 Times Office.

PAPER-MILL FOR SALE—SIX ENGINES, Fourdrinier machine, in successful operation, at Little Falls, N. Y. Address W. E. WOODBRIDGE, care of A. C. Goodman, No. 26 Beekman-st., New-York.

JEWELERS' TOOLS AND FIXTURES for sale cheap; also lease of shop; rent low; John-st., near Broadway. Apply to W. A. CARTER, No. 53 Cortlandt, near Greenwich.

A FEW DOLLARS WILL PURCHASE an interest in one of the best patent rights in this country. Apply to C. W. R., Earle's Hotel.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY, JAN. 21, 1867, IN GOING from No. 184 7th-av. to 20th-st., and from thence to French Church on 22d-st., near 6th-av., a package containing TWO BANK BOOKS on the Bowery Savings Bank, Nos. 168,131 and 227,068, with the following United States Securities: Two U. S. 7-30, 1865, No. 72,568, $500; do. No. 13,954, $500; 3 U. S. 5-20, 1862, No. 5,469, $100; do. 5-20, 1862, No. 2,489, $100; 1 U. S. 5-20, 1864, $1,000; 1 do. 5-20, 1864, $500. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to the office of SARTER & TUNIS, Stock Brokers, No. 27 William-st.

LOST—SUPPOSED IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY of Canal-st. and West Broadway, or in a Broadway car, a PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUM, containing family likenesses, also photographs of Napoleon III. and his son and other members of his family, highly prized by the owner and probably of no special value to the finder. If found and left at the office of this paper, a reasonable reward will be paid.

LOST—ON SUNDAY EVENING, JAN. 20, IN GOING from 36th-st., through Lexington-av., 37th-st., 5th-av. and 36th-st., a DIAMOND CROSS of six stones. The finder shall receive the full value of the cross on returning it to C. M. A., No. 14 West 36th-st.

LOST—FRIDAY, OCT. 12, IN 4TH-ST., A HEART; no return asked but the lady's heart who found it taken in exchange. Address HEARTLESS, Box No. 164 Times Office.

LOST—A LADY'S GOLD WATCH, BEING A gift, a large reward will be paid for its recovery, at Office No. 6, fourth floor of No. 61 Pine-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER & CO.'S Works, No. 169 East 128th-st., near 3d-av. [illegible] mantels put up in the country. Call [illegible].

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SO superior in appearance, more durable, [illegible] marble. T. B. STEWART, 625 6th-av., bet. 36th and 37th [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager .... Mr. LESTER WALLACK
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
It is respectfully intimated that in consequence of the unprecedented demand for seats THE FREE LIST is suspended until further notice.
"OURS!"
With its fine cast, superb scenery, correct military costumes, splendid military band, moonlight march of the troops, striking dramatic situations, pathetic interest and comic scenes, every night till further notice.
The combination of
NOVEL AND PECULIAR EFFECTS
comprised in the above play has produced an amount of enthusiasm unparalleled in Wallack's Theatre.
For cast of characters and synopsis of scenery, see small bills. Seats secured six days in advance.
Doors open at 7¼; performance commences at 8.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Continued triumphs of the
RICHINGS GRAND ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Jan. 24,
Repetition of Balfe's grand opera, the
BOHEMIAN GIRL,
BOHEMIAN GIRL,
BOHEMIAN GIRL,
BOHEMIAN GIRL,
which was most rapturously received on Monday last, by one of the largest audiences ever assembled in this theatre.
FRIDAY—FRA DIAVOLO.
SATURDAY—GRAND MATINEE of
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
75 cents admission to all seats. No extra charge for reserved seats.

HARTZ' TEMPLE OF MYSTERY,
Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway.
THIS EVENING at 8; SATURDAY at 2.
M. HARTZ, the Illusionist.
THE BASKET TRICK, THE GOBLIN HEAD,
and new wonders and miracles will be introduced.
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. For sale at the Hall from 9 till 4. Doors open at 7½. Matinee, doors open at 1½. The Chickering Piano is used at these seances.

PREPARE!—FOR THE GRANDEST AND MOST PRAISEWORTHY PRESENTATION ENTERPRISE, EVER CONCEIVED ON THIS CONTINENT! TO BE DRAWN FOR ON THE 30TH OF APRIL, 1867, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN. WHEN GREAT INDUCEMENTS WILL BE OFFERED FOR THE PURCHASE OF TICKETS. PARTICULARS IN THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS. ALSO, SEE MANAGERS' ADDRESS OF THE INSTITUTION. OFFICE FOR THE SALE OF TICKETS, NO. 653 BROADWAY.

FINE ARTS.

FINAL AND CLOSING SALE OF THE BRITISH FINE ARTS PUBLISHING COMPANY'S stock of ELEGANT ENGRAVINGS, framed and unframed, the works of the best modern artists, will take place on THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, Jan. 24 and 25, at the store No. 413 Broadway, corner of Lispenard-st., at 3½ o'clock.
Messrs. BANGS & MERWIN, Auctioneers.
Sale positive, without reserve. Now on view.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

PROF. D'EGHENT,
whose successful method of teaching
FRENCH, ITALIAN, GERMAN,
and other European languages has received the highest approbation from some of the most distinguished families in this City, where he is giving private instruction, will open
CLASSES
for a limited number of
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
on the 28th of January.
For particulars address Prof. D'EGHENT, in care of GEO. W. CLARKE, Rector of Mount Washington College, Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st.
Translations promptly attended to.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 34 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 29th-st.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—Eighteen instructors; eight departments; $300 a year. No extras (except piano music.) Term opens April 15. Lewis' gymnasium for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLlegiate School for Young Ladies, at Riverdale, on the Hudson. The second session of the present school-year will begin Feb. 6. For information or circulars, address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD M. PECKE,
Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

A SPECIAL NOTICE.—PROPOSALS WILL be received for book-keeping, penmanship and business affairs at one-half the usual rates at GOLDSMITH'S Commercial Institute, No. 756 Broadway, positively until the 1st of February only. Particulars in circular.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &C., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches Book-keeping practically, as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant business penmen.

A FRENCH LAWYER AND HIS DAUGHTER (18 years of age and educated in one of the best schools of Paris) desire to give lessons in the French language and literature. References. Apply at No. 107 West 12th-st.

VALUABLE SCHOOL FURNITURE FOR sale, comprising black walnut desks, &c. Address A. GRAVES, No. 145 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or No. 2 Dey-st., New-York.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City by Harlem Railroad. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

LECTURES.

STEINWAY HALL.
FREE MATINEE LECTURE.
Complying with the numerous letters of request from families of distinction, Dr. H. CARLOS will deliver his popular Lecture on the "Origin of the French Language: Its Importance and Facility of Acquirement," at STEINWAY HALL, on SATURDAY, Jan. 26, at 2 o'clock, for the special accommodation and information of Ladies. In the course of the lecture, Dr. Carlos will explain his new, simple, concise and easy method of mastering the French language in three months, so that the pupil can converse in it fluently. Dr. Carlos will also, in the course of this brief lecture, teach all present *Seance tenante*—half of that beautiful, interesting, and to-day necessary language—thereby proving that half the labor of acquiring the French language can be overcome within an hour.
Classes will be formed on TUESDAY NEXT, at the most suitable hours convenient for the Ladies.
TERMS—$50 for 100 lessons; $30 for 50 lessons.

RUTGERS INSTITUTE LECTURES.
Prof. A. GUYOT will deliver his third lecture, subject: *Glaciers of Switzerland*, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, in the chapel of the Institute. Lectures to commence at 7:30 P. M. Admission 50 cents.
H. M. PIERCE, President.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The last lecture of the course will be delivered on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1867, at Cooper Institute, by JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq. Subject: *London*. Members' tickets for the course are good for this lecture. Members not having tickets can procure them from the Librarian at No. 472 Broadway.
JOHN E. HOAGLAND, Chairman.
FREDERICK H. GROSZ, Secretary.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—THE ELOQUENT and scientific Dr. HEBBARD, who awakened the most intense enthusiasm in Boston, commences a course of his illustrated lectures on MONDAY, Jan. 28. These lectures are not only amusing but of the utmost importance, teaching his audience how to be fat or lean, how to make brain or muscular power, the effects of different kinds of food, long life and social happiness.

A. FAVARGER'S LAST CLASS FOR learning French begins to-day at 3½ o'clock, at the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, No. 161 5th-av., corner of 22d-st. Ladies advanced or not are invited to join early so as to benefit by the rudimentary exercises.

REV. T. F. HILDRETH WILL LECTURE on Geology, for the benefit of the Sabbath-school in Trinity M. E. Church, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on FRIDAY, Jan. 25, 1867, and FRIDAY, Feb. 1, 1867. Tickets for both lectures, $1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."
THE GOLD PEN—BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS
MORTON'S GOLD PENS,
THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.
For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.
A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage.
A. MORTON.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; [illegible] gold medal [illegible] American Institute for superiority. Also, shafting and Gearing furnished when required.
GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A HOME IN THE COUNTRY FOR a little girl, to be brought up as one of the family. Any one in good circumstances wishing the company of a little girl, (whose clothing and education can be furnished,) to bring up in the [illegible] manner, may address INQUIRER, Box No. 112 Times Office.

LADIES' NEW-YORK SOUTHERN RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—Office for receiving dry goods, clothing, &c., No. 8 Bond-st. For flour, provisions, &c., HARRIS, GAINES & CO., No. 15 Whitehall-st. Donations are earnestly solicited.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, from January, 1860, to January, 1867. Address, by note, C. W. E., Box No. 1,711 Post-office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS—"Kent" National Writing Fluid and [illegible] Union Ink. [illegible] flow easily and do not corrode. Sold by the trade everywhere. [illegible] REEVES & CO., [illegible] Washington-st., New-York.

COAL.

COKE [illegible] PER CHALDRON [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND DRAMA.
THIRD WEEK AND CONTINUED SUCCESS
of the talented comedienne,
MRS. G. C. HOWARD,
in her original personation of
TOPSY. TOPSY. TOPSY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3, EVENING AT 7 3-4
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
in 5 Acts, 12 Tableaux, and with all its
ORIGINAL MUSIC AND EFFECTS.
On exhibition at all hours, the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
INCLUDING A GIRAFFE OVER 18 FEET HIGH.
CURIOSITIES FROM EVERY MUSEUM IN EUROPE, &
THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE GLOBE
under contribution.
OVER 3,000 SPECIMENS
of Heads, Horns, Tusks and Skins of rare African Animals, captured by GORDON CUMMING, the GREAT LION-SLAYER.
GIANT AND GIANTESS, TWO DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, LEOPARD CHILD, FOUR LIVING BROOK TROUT, weighing 30 pounds, COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS, and
OVER 250,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
In active preparation a MAGNIFICENT, RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL SPECTACULAR, ZOOLOGICAL DRAMA, in which the LIVING WILD ANIMALS will be conspicuously displayed.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers,
Messrs. Mark Smith and Lewis Baker
Positively last four nights of
CENDRILLON,
Which must be withdrawn on account of prior engagements.
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
WARDROBE,
AND A CORPS DE BALLET OF FIFTY LADIES,
under the supervision of
Miss SALLIE A. HINCKLEY.
LAST CENDRILLON MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Jan. 26, at 2 o'clock.
In preparation a Superb Drama, called a
BIRD OF PARADISE.
A grand Parisian success.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1867,
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH PERFORMANCE OF THE
BLACK CROOK,
with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
AND THE
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
On this occasion will be presented
NEW DANCES,
NEW COSTUMES,
NEW MUSIC, &c.
GRAND BENEFIT MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Jan. 26, at 1 o'clock.
BENEFIT OF MANAGER J. W. LINGARD.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MAX MARETZEK'S ITALIAN OPERA.
POSITIVELY FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
THURSDAY, Jan. 31, 1867,
FRA DIAVOLO.
Kellogg, Testa, Mazzolini, Bernardi, Fossati, Dubreul and Georgio Ronconi.
Tickets and seats can be secured at the box office of the Academy, and at 112 and 114 Broadway, New-York.

H. W. DERBY'S
NEW ART ROOMS,
No. 845 BROADWAY,
(Opposite Wallack's Theatre,)
GREAT EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS,
including the original
ROSA BONHEUR'S
world-renowned
"HORSE-FAIR."
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splendid picture of
"THE OLD KENTUCKY HOME."
LOUIS GALLAIT'S
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J. F. CROPSEY'S
beautiful picture of
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celebrated work, called
"LADY GODIVA,"
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SUPERB WORKS OF ART,
BY
THE MOST RENOWNED ARTISTS,
Both native and foreign.
No. 845 Broadway, near 14th-st.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
CINDER-LEON AND MADAGASCAR BALLET TROUPE, under the sole direction of Mlle. KELLIFANTE. THE ONLY LEON, Premier danseuse assoluta; Mlle. NELSE SEYMOURGALI, Mlle. ALLENALINA, Mlle. PRICINI, and imported gentle Coryphees. Seats secured six days in advance.

UNION HALL, BROADWAY AND 23D-ST
BUNYAN TABLEAUX.
SCENES thirty feet in width, weighing 4,000 pounds, pronounced by the best judges the finest and
LARGEST PANORAMA IN THE WORLD.
Illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.
Admission 50 cents; children 25 cents.
Open every evening at 7; commence at 7¾. Matinee WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock; doors open 2½.
ROBERT J. GREENWOOD, Manager and Proprietor.

THE SIXTH BEETHOVEN MATINEE.—Mr. CARL WOLFSOHN begs to express to the patrons of the Beethoven Matinee Series his regret, that owing to a slight accident, which was, however, sufficient to disable him from playing, he has been obliged to postpone the SIXTH MATINEE from the date originally named, to
FRIDAY, JAN. 25, at 3 o'clock,
AT STEINWAY'S ROOMS,
when the programme already announced will be most positively given.
On this occasion the SONATA PATHETIQUE will be played for the only time.
Tickets, $1 each. Subscriptions for the remaining Matinees $3.
For sale at Steinway's.

REUNION TEA MEETING—ALLEN-ST. Methodist Church, between Rivington and Delancey sts., WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 23 and 24. Tickets $1. Good fare and a good cause.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

DECKER BROTHERS,
NO. 91 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.
TO THE PUBLIC.
A careful and official search made at the United States Patent-office in Washington has proved that no PATENT FOR AN IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES was ever granted by the United States to any person by the name of Decker, EXCEPT TO THE MEMBERS of the firm of DECKER BROTHERS, of New-York City. The public are, therefore, again cautioned against buying any Decker Patent Piano not having been manufactured by
DECKER BROTHERS,
No. 91 Bleecker-st., New-York,
and not having on the iron plate on the left hand side, in raised letters, the words,
DECKER BROTHERS' PATENT,
JUNE, 1863.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 855 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.
All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.
HORACE WATERS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, A 7-octave, four round corners, carved legs, rosewood piano; first-class maker; entirely new with five years' guarantee, and kept in tune for one year. Price, $600; will be sold for $350 if applied for immediately at Piano Factory, No. 130 Mulberry-st.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS.—UNRIVALED FOR TONE AND touch, at very moderate prices. A large assortment of second-hand uprights to rent at low rates. BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK, No. 147 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

A SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE FOR $200—Steinway and other first-class Pianos, Organs and Melodeons to rent or sold on installments. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway.

PIANOS TO LET AND SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS, at the manufactory, Nos. 133 and 135 East 21st-st.
L. F. CUMMINGS.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'
DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 39 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.
Second Quarter.—Classes for beginners are now forming. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the German.
Send $5 for a ticket to the GRAND SOIREE DANSANTE to take place at the BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. [illegible]

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, [illegible] 5th-av., New-York, [illegible] THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. [illegible] TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. [illegible]

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, [illegible] FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and [illegible] Ladies, Misses and Masters 4 to [illegible] P. M. [illegible] MONDAYS and FRIDAYS, [illegible] NEW CLASSES ARE NOW FORMING.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
Mr. Stuart begs to announce that on
THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, 24th,
and on
FRIDAY, 25th,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in the role of
HAMLET,
these being
THE FAREWELL NIGHTS
of its representation for this season.
SATURDAY, 26th, for the first and only time this season,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in the role of
OTHELLO.
SPECIAL.—MONDAY, 28th, will be presented Shakespeare's play of
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE,
being the third of
MR. BOOTH'S GRAND REVIVALS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director and Manager .... G. L. FOX.
W. H. WHALLEY .... as .... CHARLES DE MOOR
In Schiller's great five-act play,
THE ROBBERS.
Produced under the direction of N. B. Clarke.
Miss FANNY HERRING as the Pirate Boy, in
THE WIZARD SKIFF.

THEATRE FRANCAIS. COMEDY.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
SATURDAY, Jan. 26,
PARIS LA NUIT, (Paris by Night.)
Play in five acts, interluded with songs, by Dupeuty and Cormon, with the entire strength of the company in the cast. Ticket-office at H. Dardonville's, No. 678 Broadway.

VALENTINE VOUSDEN,
THE GREAT POLYNATIONAL MIMIC,
THIS EVENING.
ALSO, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY IN HIS UNITY OF NATIONS.
CLINTON HALL, (Opera House,) Astor-place.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT .... Director
THE NEW HORSE COMEDY.
THE GREAT EVENT OF 1867.
JOCKEY-CLUB RACES.
JOCKEY CLUB RACES.
Received at each representation with
PEALS OF LAUGHTER
AND ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.
HORSE COMEDIANS!
REAL RACES!
A NOVEL AND EXCITING PRODUCTION
Previous to the "comedy" a brilliant display of
DASHING HORSEMANSHIP
AND ELEGANT ACROBATIC FEATS.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, ADJOINING FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.
GEORGE CHRISTY EVERY NIGHT.
BILLY SHEPPARD and JOHN COLLINS,
the great California and Australian favorites.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2½ P. M.

STEINWAY HALL.
GRAND CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE GERMAN LADIES' SOCIETY FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS,
THURSDAY, Jan. 24, 1867,
with the kind assistance of the following artists:
Mme. FRIDERICI, Herr CARL WOLFSOHN,
Mlle. CAMILLA URSO, Mr. S. P. WARREN,
Mme. KLOSS, Herr FRED. STEINS,
Herr HENNIG,
and the
GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ,
under the leadership of Mr. A. PAUR.
Herr BOGUMIL DAWISON
has kindly volunteered to give a grand Reading from Shakespeare's "Julius Cæsar," Act III., containing the popular scene in the Forum Romanum, and the orations of Brutus and Mark Antony.
TICKETS AT ONE DOLLAR EACH.
To be had at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, where seats may be secured without extra charge, or at the door on the day and evening of the concert.

STEINWAY HALL.
SUNDAY, Jan. 27.
TWENTY-SECOND GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT
of sacred and classic music.
Mr. L. F. HARRISON, Director, has the pleasure to announce that he has been enabled to make arrangements with the following great artists for this occasion:
MME. PAREPA, the celebrated prima donna.
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI, the favorite tenor.
(By kind permission of Mr. Bateman.)
MR. S. B. MILLS, Pianist.
MR. CARL ROSA, Violinist.
MR. G. W. COLBY, Accompanist.
MR. THEO. THOMAS AND HIS FULL ORCHESTRA.
The prices will remain as usual. Reserved seats $1.
The sale of which will commence this morning at Beer & Schirmer's No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway; Ticket Office, No. 112 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.

STEINWAY HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
THIRD CONCERT, SATURDAY, JAN. 26.
ORCHESTRAL PIECES.
Symphony—Volkmann. Overtures: Fingal's Cave—Mendelssohn; and Les deux Journées—Cherubini.
SOLO PERFORMERS.
Mr. Wm. Mason, piano, and Mr. Wenzel Kopta, violin.
CONDUCTOR—MR. CARL BERGMANN.
Extra tickets for sale at the usual places.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
PUBLIC REHEARSAL, No. 9,
SATURDAY, Jan. 26, at 10 o'clock A. M.
L. SPIER, Secretary.

ANSCHUTZ'S MUSIC INSTITUTE,
STECK'S MUSIC HALL,
No. 141 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.
J. B. POZNANSKI'S QUARTET SOIREES.
Messrs. J. B. POZNANSKI, J. BERNSTEIN,
M. SCHWARZ, A. LIESEGANG,
with the kind assistance of
Mme. VARIAN HOFFMAN and Herr DEMUTH.
FOURTH SOIREE, Jan. 24, 1867, at 8 o'clock.
HAYDN AND MOZART.
The grand piano used at these Soirees is from the celebrated manufactory of George Steck & Co.
Admission $1.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,309 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st.

ALWAYS SURE.—A PATIENT WRITES: "I spent $40 for drugs. All failed. Electricity relieved me in ten minutes, without pain or exposure." A private letter (worth fifty books) given away; write for it and save health and money. Dr. and Mme. DUBOIS, No. 38 3d-av., New-York. Exclusive board and attendance. No deception or quackery.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c. $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

MME. DUBOIS, WIFE OF A REGULAR physician, thirty years' experience; relief guaranteed; no deception; remedies from $2 to $5; board, nursing and home attention. Office No. 38 3d-av., near 10th-st., New-York.

THE AFFLICTED WILL FIND CERTAIN and speedy relief by calling on Dr. WEST, No. 545 Broadway, where they will find a true friend and competent adviser. Consultations strictly confidential.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops: best thing known: a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $5 per vial. Book, 80 pages, gratis, on [illegible] seminal debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c. [illegible]

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Continued from First Page.

mous consent, continued his arguments against the bill. It had been reserved, he said, for this Congress to exhibit a contempt for that tribunal which had hitherto by this motion been considered the source of justice and purity, and of law.

The House proceeded at half-past twelve to vote on the passage of Mr. BOUTWELL's bill.

Mr. BOUTWELL closed the debate. He said, I wish to state more particularly than has yet been done, the constitutional and logical arguments by which this bill is supported. Among the enumerated powers of Congress, is the power "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing laws, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or office thereof." Authority is also given by the Constitution to Congress in these words. "But the Congress may by law rest the appointment of such inferior officers as it may deem proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of law, or in the heads of departments." These two provisions of the Constitution sustain Congress in the exercise of two kinds of powers. *First*—The enactment of all laws deemed necessary and proper to carry into effect any of the powers vested in any department of the Government, and, second, to authorize courts of law as well as departments of Government, to appoint all officers whose appointment Congress may see fit to confide to them. We maintain this bill by the ancient theory—as old as the British law—of the official character of a counselor or attorney-at-law. From the very first he has been regarded as an officer of the Courts. The Supreme Court of the United States, in the Garland decision, maintained that doctrine, but denied that a counselor is an officer of the Government. The Court itself is a department of the Government. Every Federal Court inferior to the Supreme Court is a branch or judicial agency of the Government, and, therefore, when you have demonstrated or admitted, as the Supreme Court in that case have admitted, that an attorney is an officer of the Court, it follows as a necessary consequence, from which there can be no logical, or legal, or constitutional escape, that an attorney is an officer of the Government, because the Court itself is either a department, or branch or agency of the Government.

Mr. ROGERS desired to ask a question; but Mr. BOUTWELL declined to yield, and continued his remarks. He quoted section 35 of the Judiciary Act of 1789, to the effect that in all Courts of the United States, the parties may plead and manage their own cases personally, or by the assistance of such counsel or attorney at law as by the rules of the Court shall be permitted to manage and conduct cases therein. He contended that, were it not for that act, the Court would have no constitutional or legal power to admit attorneys to perform their functions. Therefore, by the Constitution and law, he claimed to have established the several legal propositions from which directly and inevitably the right of the Court to pass this rule was derived, and Justice STORY had many years ago recognized the authority of the Congress in the matter. In the case of KEARY and others against the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Memphis, reported in 16 PETERS, page 94, it was on these various constitutional and legal propositions in conformity to the law of the country that the Judiciary Committee derived any authority to pass any rule deemed necessary and proper for the performance of the duties that are devolved by the Constitution and laws on any department of the Government. If Congress had power to give to the Courts power to make their own rules, it had clearly the power in any particular case to prescribe exactly and definitely the rule by which the Courts shall be governed. On that statement he submitted the matter to the House.

The House then proceeded to vote by yeas and nays on the passage of the bill. Yeas 109, nays 42. So the bill was passed, and the title was changed so as to make it read: "A Bill to prescribe a rule concerning Members of the Bar, and for other purposes." The following is the vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Ashley of Nevada, Ashley of Ohio, Barker, Baldwin, Banks, Baxter, Beaman, Benjamin, Bidwell, Bingham, Blaine, Boutwell, Brandegee, Bromwell, Broomall, Buckland, Bundy, Clarke of Ohio, Cobb, Cook, Cullom, Darling, Defrees, Delano, Deming, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Dumont, Eggleston, Eliot, Farnsworth, Farquhar, Ferry, Grinnell, Griswold, Harding of Illinois, Hart, Hayes, Higby, Hill, Holmes, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hubbard of New-York, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Julian, Kasson, Kelly, Kelso, Ketcham, Koontz, Kuykendall, Laflin, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Loan, Longyear, Lynch, Marvin, Maynard McClurg, McIndoe, McKee, Mercur, Miller, Myers, Newell, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Price, Randall of Kentucky, Raymond, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Rollins, Sawyer, Schofield, Shellabarger, Sloan, Starr, Stokes, Francis Thomas, John L. Thomas, Jr., Trowbridge, Van Aernam, Van Horn of New-York, Ward of New-York, Warner, Washburne of Indiana, Washburn of Massachusetts, Welker, Wentworth, Williams, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Windom, Woodbridge—109.

NAYS—Messrs. Ancona, Bergen, Boyer, Campbell, Chanler, Cooper, Dawson, Denison, Eldridge, Fink, Glossbrenner, Goodyear, Hall, Harding of Kentucky, Hogan, Hubbell of New-York, Humphrey, Hunter, Kerr, Latham, Le Blond, Leftwich, Marshall, McRuer, Niblack, Nicholson, Phelps, Radford, Randall of Pennsylvania, Ritter, Rogers, Ross, Shanklin, Sitgreaves, Stillwell, Taber, Taylor of Tennessee, Taylor of New-York, Thornton, Trimble, Ward of Kentucky, Winfield—42.

SOLDIERS OF 1812.

Mr. COBB presented a memorial of the Wisconsin Legislature in reference to the surviving soldiers of the War of 1812.

THE TONNAGE TAX.

On motion of Mr. PIKE, the Committee on Ways and Means were instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing in whole or in part, the tonnage tax, and of adopting a system of differential duties favoring American ships, so that they may have a share of the importation of foreign merchandise, a business now almost wholly confined to foreign bottoms.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The House then proceeded as the regular order of business to the call of the Committees for reports, the call still being with the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. WILSON, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill introduced by Mr. SHELLABARGER, to declare and protect all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States in the several States. Ordered to be printed and recommitted. A motion to reconsider was entered.

On motion of Mr. NIBLACK, the Judiciary Committee obtained leave to report at any time a bill establishing the eight-hour labor system.

Mr. MORRIS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill providing for an additional term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Arkansas, at Little Rock, on the second Monday of October annually. Passed. Also a bill to punish for the removal of dead bodies from the grave or other place of interment in the District of Columbia, for the purpose of sale, dissection or otherwise. Passed. Also, adversely, the House bill to amend the act to regulate the time and manner of electing Senators to Congress. Laid on the table.

Mr. COOK, from the same Committee, reported back adversely the following bills, which were laid on the table:

To amend the laws relative to judgments on liens; to enable citizens of the United States to record deeds of land lying in States other than the States of their residence in certain cases; for the relief of loyal and innocent part-owners of personal property forfeited on account of criminal acts by other part-owners.

Mr. COOK also reported from the same Committee the following bills: To limit the time for bringing suits before the Court of Claims, provided that petitions shall be filed within six years of the time the claims arise. Passed. To amend the act of Feb. 26, 1853, to regulate the fees and costs of clerks, marshals and attorneys of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States.

DELINQUENT MEMBERS.

Pending the reading and consideration of this bill the Speaker, at 1 o'clock, announced that by order of the House, the Sergeant-at-Arms would now present at the bar the members who were under arrest for absenting themselves without leave from yesterday's session. Forty-four captive members were thereupon ranged by the Sergeant-at-Arms in the area in front of the Speaker's chair.

The members of the House and the spectators in the galleries seemed to enjoy the scene, and to regard it as a pretty good serious comedy.

Mr. ORTH moved that the members under arrest be discharged on payment of the usual fees.

Mr. FARQUHAR moved an amendment to accept the first members who were fined under the first call of the House, and second, the members who left the House after the first call, and that all those excepted, be discharged on payment of double the usual fees. He urged upon the House the propriety of vindicating its own dignity, and punishing those who had been in contempt of its authority.

Mr. COBB followed on the same side, reflecting severely on the Republican leaders who had so ingloriously retreated from the position they had taken yesterday. Having served under MCCLELLAN and BURNSIDE, he might be supposed to have much experience of retreats, but he never could bring himself to admire such movements.

Mr. FARQUHAR also used some strong language in regard to the mortification and humiliation of the defeat which the majority had received from the hands of the minority.

Mr. ORTH advocated his own proposition, saying that it was made for the purpose of putting a stop to those undignified proceedings.

Mr. FARQUHAR amendment was agreed to, and the original motion as thus amended was adopted.

Mr. KASSON then, as a question of privilege, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Hon. WILLIAM FARQUHAR, a member of the House from Indiana, having, during its last session, forced his way into the House without its permission, during a call of the House, and after the doors were closed by its orders, shall be taken into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms and brought to the bar of the House, to abide its order in respect to his contempt of its rule.

[Applauding expressions by members.]

Mr. FARQUHAR defended himself from the charge made in the resolution.

Mr. STEVENS moved to lay it on the table. Agreed to, 102 to 47.

COMMITTEE REPORTS CONTINUED.

These proceedings occupied nearly two hours, and then the House resumed the consideration of the bill reported from the Judiciary Committee to amend the act of Feb. 26, 1853, to regulate the fees and costs of Clerks, Marshals and Attorneys of the United States Circuit and District Courts. After some discussion, the bill was recommitted.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to regulate the selection of jurors for the several Courts of the District of Columbia. Passed.

PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSOR.

Mr. BOUTWELL, from the same Committee, reported back the House bill to amend the act of March 1, 1792, declaring the officer who shall act as President of the United States, in case of vacancies in the offices of President and Vice-President.

The first section provides that in case of removal by death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice-President of the United States, the President of the Senate *pro tempore*, and in case there be no President of the Senate, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and in case there is no Speaker, then the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and in case there be no Chief-Justice, then the oldest commissioned Justice of the Supreme Court shall act as President of the United States until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The second section provides that the Secretary of State shall, if the Senate and House of Representatives by concurrent resolution so request and direct, forthwith cause a notification of the vacancies to be made to the Executives of every State, and shall cause the same to be published at least in one newspaper of every State, requiring electors to be chosen within thirty-four days preceding the Tuesday after the first Wednesday in December.

The third section makes it the duty of the person discharging the duties and powers of the President, if Congress be not in session, to convene Congress immediately.

After some discussion, the bill was ordered to be printed, and recommitted.

OUR MINERAL RESOURCES.

Mr. LAFLIN, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to print 5,000 extra copies of the report of J. ROSS BROWNE on the mineral resources of the country. Adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS, MEMORIALS AND PETITIONS.

The Speaker presented communications from the Secretary of War respecting contracts for fire-arms made since April, 1864, and respecting small arms fabricated at the Springfield Armory.

Mr. WARNER presented several memorials of and for the reduction of internal revenue tax. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. VAN HORN, of New-York, presented petitions of 72 citizens of Genesee County, N. Y., some of whom were soldiers in the War of 1812, asking that aid be granted to such soldiers by way of pensions or bounty, as Congress should deem best, in recognition of their services.

Also, a petition of Lockport manufacturers of flaxen goods for additional protection.

Also, a petition of fifty citizens of Genesee County, N. Y., asking additional protection on wool.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. DAVIS in the chair, and considered the Post-office Appropriation Bill, which was reported to the House and passed. Among the items reported in the bill are the following:

Mail transportation, inland	$8,600,000
Mail transportation, foreign	620,000
Ship, steamboat and way letters	8,000
Compensation to Postmasters	4,250,000
Clerks for Post-offices	2,000,000
Letter-carriers	640,000
Postage stamps and stamped envelopes	275,000
Balances due to foreign countries	360,000
Miscellaneous payments	400,000
Mail steamship service between United States and Brazil	150,000
Overland mail transportation between Missouri River and Folsom, and for marine mail transportation between New-York and California	900,000
Mail steamship service between San Francisco and Japan and China, with provisions that the Company may discontinue touching at Honolulu	500,000

Mr. TRIMBLE takes exception to the summary of his remarks in Monday's proceedings, referring to the States in the Union and those out of it as "loyal and disloyal" States. The phrase was used by the reporter for brevity's sake, and not by Mr. TRIMBLE.

The House, at 3:30 o'clock, adjourned.

AN INFREQUENT PHENOMENON.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGED BY FLOATING ICE.

Several Hundred Persons Cross the Precarious Way—Two Ladies Among the Adventurers—Perils of the Passage—Sudden Disintegration of the Mass—Numbers Carried Off on the Floes—Rescue of the Castaways, and Excitement Along the Piers—The Snow Blockade and the City Streets.

Yesterday, if not the coldest day of the season, was one fraught with highly interesting and exciting scenes. The principal feature in the way of novelty was the forming of an ice bridge in the East River, and the crossing to and fro upon it of hundreds of enthusiastic but foolhardy citizens. The very fact that a means was offered of reaching either New-York or Brooklyn, independent of the ferry-boats, sufficed to attract immense crowds of men, women and children at prominent points on the river sides. On Tuesday night scarcely any one would have suspected that an ice-bridge was to be formed so promptly in the river on the following morning. There are many thousands of people in our midst who remember or have heard of a similar fact in 1852, and again in 1857, but yesterday was the first time that many witnessed for themselves the grand and exhilirating spectacle. The bridge of yesterday by no means compared unfavorably with its predecessors. The excitement accompanying the late instance was far more general than that which attached to the events of earlier date, and throughout the day and evening the occurrence and concomitant incidents furnished the theme for conversation and argument in offices, saloons, hotels and private dwellings. Among the throng which crossed on the ice were two ladies, who, upon reaching the shore, were immediately surrounded and congratulated by a multitude of eye-witnesses. All thoughts of sleighing or skating vanished for the time being, to make way for the more ambitious desire to "foot it" over on the ice. The bridge was not formed so much by the freezing process as it was by masses of ice crushing upon each other and becoming fastened at the piers. The ice was covered with a thin sheet of snow which gave it an inviting, and, at the same time a treacherous appearance. The fact of a large party of adventurous pedestrians having been floated down the stream in 1852, and narrowly escaping with their lives, was still vivid in the memory of many, and people naturally hesitated before trusting themselves to the precarious surface. At last, however, three men started from the foot of Peck-slip, and moved cautiously toward the Brooklyn side. They did not go in a direct line but made a detour in a southerly direction, and finally reached Deforest's wharf, a short distance from the Fulton Ferry-house in Brooklyn. This example was speedily followed by others, and it was not long before the route was marked by a long procession of all classes of people.

During the day three different bridges were formed.

THE FIRST BRIDGE

was observed at about 9 o'clock. This was crossed by the three men as stated above, they having the honor of being the pioneers in the adventurous enterprise. The men who followed were limited to couples for a considerable length of time, but no one having broken through the ice, and no accident of any kind having occurred, the crowd on shore took greater courage, and struck off in parties of dozens, and finally joined themselves in masses. Thus matters continued for an hour or more, when the Police, apprehending danger of the ice breaking up, exerted themselves in preventing further crossing. It was with no little difficulty, however, that the crowd could be prevailed upon to remain on *terra firma*, and perhaps all efforts to restrain them from perilling their lives would have been futile had not Capt. THORN, of the Fourth Precinct, dispatched a messenger to the Station-house with orders for all the available men to report to him at once.

THE BRIDGE BREAKS.

The action of the tide on the ice soon became perceptible. The vast field began to give signs of parting from the piers, which were followed in a few minutes thereafter by an actual onward movement. When the bridge broke away there were upon it about fifty people, some of them midway between the two shores, but with the assistance of helping hands, planks, ropes and a tug-boat, all managed to get away in safety from their perilous position. As would be naturally supposed, the acme of the excitement was at the moment when the ice actually began to break. The scene on the New-York side was one of tumult and confusion. Nothing could be heard but shrieks, screams and shouts. As the men on the ice came within hearing distance they were warned, advised and entreated by those at the extreme end of the piers to pursue a certain course, or do some impossible act, but, as a general thing, the persons thus appealed to followed their own judgment, and, doubtless, by so doing, escaped injury or some more serious catastrophe.

THE SECOND BRIDGE.

On the wearing away of the flood-tide the ice again became stationary, and again people commenced to cross and recross. This bridge was stronger than the first, and it is even stated that it would have borne up heavy teams had their owners been foolish enough to enter on the experiment. The bridge remained firm till 1 o'clock, when it was swept away with the downward current. Those who failed to gratify their ambition by crossing early in the morning lost no time in availing themselves of the opportunity presented for crossing at noon. Hundreds would not be contented with making one trip, but persisted in traversing the route twice, and even thrice. On this occasion the Fulton Base Ball Club organized a game on the ice, and played it nearly through before the tide deprived them of their playground.

THE THIRD BRIDGE

was established soon after the second had become useless. Its ends rested at the pier foot of Wall-street and at a point nearly opposite on the Brooklyn side. Although this bridge was equally strong as the others, it did not receive the same patronage. It continued for half an hour only, and was then carried down the Bay by the irresistible tide. On one of the pieces of detached ice were about sixty persons, for whose safety the most serious alarm was felt. All fears were allayed, however, at the sight of a half dozen tug-boats starting out to rescue the endangered party. Three of the number were taken off by one of the Fulton Ferry boats. At the time this bridge was perfect the river above the Fulton Ferry was free of obstructions, and the boats were making regular trips.

THE FERRY-BOATS.

During the brief season of bridges, the running of the ferry-boats was, of course, entirely suspended. Those already in their slips were wedged in so tightly that it was impossible to move them out, while others were placed in the less fortunate position of being firmly held between the floating mass. The *America* and *Brooklyn* of the Catherine-street and Fulton lines were compelled to remain in the river, unable to move for a couple of hours, and the *Clinton* of the Wall-street line was detained in the stream for a still longer period. The boats on the Williamsburgh lines made but few trips during the day.

INCIDENTS.

The Brooklyn *Union* states that the two ladies who crossed the ice yesterday were Mrs. HENRY WARD BEECHER and Mrs. MOSES S. BEACH, who were accompanied by Capt. DUNCAN. The Captain protested against any attempt by them to cross, but finally endeavored to do what he could to make the journey safe. They were among the last to undertake the feat, and did not accomplish their purpose without meeting with one or two very narrow escapes.

Two young men left the path of the procession to make a "short cut." One of them fell between two pieces of ice, and would probably have been lost had not his companion been able, by stretching himself at full length, to place his feet within reach of the sinking man, who caught hold of them and was dragged out.

A lad of 14 years sought safety by clinging to a hawser of a ship which lay at the Peck-slip dock, but the ice piling up in massive cakes, tossed him off. He again seized the rope and was assisted to the deck by a seaman.

At noon three boys were floated off toward Governor's Island. The ferry-boat *Clinton* followed the cake, and succeeded in rescuing the trio.

A party of adventurers were caught on a field of ice when the second bridge gave way. The ice moved on toward Buttermilk Channel, and the voyagers perceiving the peril in which they were in, ran to and fro in their endeavor to find some solid platform upon which they could be borne safely to the shore. Their position, as viewed from the Heights, was exceedingly perilous. Scarcely a word was spoken, but the anxious countenances of all betokened the intensity of their feelings. At length a little tugboat ventured out, regardless of the crushing, surging force which resisted its progress, and after a time succeeded in reaching the floe upon which were about half a dozen persons. After some manœuvering the edge was reached, a ladder was lowered, and the rejoiced adventurers climbed upon the deck with much greater speed than in the first place they exhibited in commencing their perilous trip from shore. They were all safely helped on deck, when a mighty cheer burst from the assembled throngs which lined the Brooklyn wharves and the Heights beyond.

A man is reported to have been drowned while endeavoring to make his way over the ice to Peck-slip. Who he was no one seemed to know. The ferry-boat *Nebraska* endeavored to crush through the ice and gain her dock. In doing so she broke the ice across which the people had passed, and the man coming across soon after the boat had passed, was stepping over the pieces which had crunched together, but the ice gave way beneath him, and he went down, the ice closing again above him.

The tugboat *Gray* did good service in rendering assistance. She took on board about fifty persons. Five or six other tugboats were also similarly engaged.

More or less damage was sustained by vessels lying at the docks. The schooner *Hamburg*, loaded with logwood, and lying near the end of a dock just south of Fulton-street, Brooklyn, was struck by a large field of ice, her four hawsers parted as though thin twine, and driven with great force into SMITH & JEWELL's dock, and was carried "head on" into the large floating elevator *Excelsior*, through which the jib-booms entered, breaking in the side, and also breaking off the booms. The ice swung the stern around against the dock, where it was kept for a while until the tide changed and made it possible to swing the vessel further into the dock. The ice-boats of the Knickerbocker Company were somewhat damaged.

Down between Montague and Wall streets, a tug having a scow in tow containing refuse, became imbedded in the ice, and remained there unable to move for several hours.

A gentleman, one of the number who shared the glory of crossing the ice, thus describes his adventures:

"The path was already well beaten in the snow, and we imagined ourselves on an immense Arctic sea as we reached the middle of the river. With the exception of two or three bowlders of ice, one of which we were obliged to climb, our path was open and level. Our confidence was strengthened against the contingency of being carried away on an ice raft, by the action of Captain DEMING of the tug *A. R. Gray*, who steamed alongside the ice bridge at a point about midway between the two cities, where he remained to rescue any who might need his services. Several small boats also hovered about in the clear water near the bridge, ready to act in an emergency. One of these was hauled up and moored on the ice for nearly half an hour, giving an air of permanency to the surroundings. Meantime thousands of people, men and boys, crossed from each side. Some, not satisfied with a speedy transit from one side to the other, started off on adventurous expeditions down the river, and, like pigmies in the distance, many of this class could be counted pushing in all directions, evidently regardless of the danger incident to the change of tide soon to take place. We were satisfied to view the situation from the bulkhead at Peck-slip, content with saving our ferriage and the accomplishment of what many declared in our hearing they would not attempt for fabulous sums. At this point the Police of New-York and Brooklyn aided the adventurers in making a safe landing, which was not difficult, as the ice was firmly fast to the pier. At about 10 o'clock the ice indicated symptoms of a change, and the gradual swell and fall of the water satisfied all that the bridge would soon break up. At this moment an immense opening in the ice was noticed near the foot of Beekman-street, and it gradually increased in size. There were at this time several hundred pedestrians on the ice, and a shout of alarm arose from the crowds assembled on the wharves and shipping. This was the signal for a general stampede for the New-York side, while those who were in the middle of the river paused, as if uncertain which way to go. Many turned back, while others scampered for the tug of Capt. DEMING. Many adventurers were thus rescued after the ice had commenced to float up the stream, and were safely landed at the foot of Roosevelt-street. The small boats, too, took off many timid and probably repentant adventurers. After the boats became separated from the ice-field, there were still a dozen who were afloat on the ice, and among them a gentleman, with two ladies, was noticed approaching Peck-slip. At this time an immense cake of ice had become jammed between the projecting pier above Peck-slip and the latter pier, so that for a moment it was stationary. A ladder was procured, and with its use the ladies, and, finally, the last of the men and boys were safely landed. A cheer greeted the female adventurers and their companions on the ice as they stepped ashore. Thus ended the ice-bridge at this point of the river."

SHALL THE EAST RIVER BE BRIDGED?

Bearing in mind the experience of yesterday, an impatient desire is manifested on the part of the community who daily cross East River, to see the initiatory steps taken for the construction of a bridge across that stream. The subject was made a special matter of comment yesterday, both in Brooklyn and this City. In the former place people were continually crowding into the *Union* office to sign a petition urging an immediate movement in the building of the structure. Among those who signed the petition were two pilots of ferry-boats, and it is said the list has become so long as to be hung in festoons from the ceiling and around the chandeliers.

THE SUBJECT BEFORE THE BROOKLYN BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

At a meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors, held yesterday afternoon, the following resolution, in favor of the construction of a bridge across the East River, was offered by Supervisor LITTLE:

Resolved, That this Board of Supervisors do indorse the bill before the State Senate, which provides for the construction of a bridge across the East River, believing that the best interests of the city and county require such increase of facilities of communication as a bridge would furnish.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to our representatives at Albany.

Supervisor CROOKE suggested an amendment to the effect that no particular bill now before the Legislature be indorsed; but that the Board urgently recommend the members of the Senate and Assembly from this county to vote in favor of a bill for the construction of a bridge across the East River.

The amendment was accepted, and, as amended, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

THE STREETS.

Not the least interesting feature of the storm is the present condition of the streets of the Metropolis, and the events that transpire between morning and evening thereon. Broadway is a proper place at which to start on a tour of observation, for the several reasons that it is regarded as our main thoroughfare, our most attractive business street, and contains the best exhibition of primitive methods of conveyance to be seen in the City. Artists of the *Punch* school could have crammed their portfolios with pleasant and unpleasant sketches of human stupidity, mistake making and blundering generally, which filled the scene of the whole panorama of Broadway yesterday. From the Battery to Union-square the sights were of infinite variety, changing with every glance of the eyes, and in every direction. If an omnibus was stuck fast, so fast that the combined efforts of four horses and three times as many men, failed to move it over the icy obstruction, while the effort was being made other incidents were transpiring on all sides of the omnibus. The driver addressed the horses in the hardest and most unsympathetic terms, and insisted that they (the horses) could pull if they liked. If whipping and swearing were any inducement to the animals to pull they were abundantly supplied with those forces. A blow or two of the pick-ax at the obstruction told more practically than all the swearing. Omnibuses were driven along at considerable speed, kept jerking and bouncing until [illegible] itself out in [illegible] the poor horse and the driver [illegible] the moment on the [illegible] which [illegible]. The Broadway squad of Police were not idle; they had too much to do for that; their attention was fully occupied all the day in assisting ladies crossing Broadway and helping up horses which had fallen. A woman crossing Broadway yesterday did not present a very formidable argument against Bloomerism, and we would rather be spared further allusion to that portion of the disagreeable part of the panorama. Horses, wagons, carriages, omnibuses and sleighs jostled in one grand commingling at various points and frequently, and then was the time for crossing—for wading through the brown residue of the snow and office-sweepings. Along the sidewalks the "dead lights" and vault covers proved great nuisances, and were a source of much danger. They were very slippery, and when masked with a thin surface of snow, were exceedingly deceptive. Persons walking along at great speed, and with all the confidence in the world, had only to step firmly on one of these concealed vault-covers and their downfall was certain. No such thing as a person falling in Broadway, or anywhere else, could be allowed to pass without considerable mirthfulness on the part of the spectators. Such accidents occurred mostly to men; the women walked along watchfully and avoided many of the traps in the shape of ridges at the street crossings. In the lower part of Broadway there were numerous wrecks. Even sleighs were resisted stoutly by the occasional ridges which were encountered, and some of them, not very elastic, had their fastenings carried away and were subsequently hauled along with a sort of funereal care for fear of falling entirely to pieces. In all streets where there was any considerable traffic there were scenes of the same ludicrous nature as those occurring in Broadway, only not so numerous, and not attended with the same variety. One thing was clearly demonstrated; namely, that of all means used in these modern days for conveyance of passengers, the omnibus is the most objectionable because the most dangerous.

The railroad cars ran all day with more regularity than on any previous day this week, all drawn by double teams. The Bleecker-street line commenced to run yesterday, but made slow progress, a circumstance by no means unusual on that line in any weather. Hundreds of men were employed clearing the various tracks of snow so as to avoid irregularity. The only complaint to be made against the cars is the unwillingness of drivers to stop for the purpose of taking on passengers. Persons desirous of riding had to watch for opportunities presented by the cars stopping to let passengers off.

Throughout the day the carts of the street-cleaning contractor were kept busy removing the snow from the streets, and in many parts of the City their labors begin to be very perceptible. What is wanted very much is the application of picks and shovels upon the ridges which are so frequent at short intervals of space in the streets, particularly in the thoroughfares where the traffic is greatest. All the crossings should also be broken up so as to obtain for pedestrians a more level foundation for walking, and everybody ought to keep a lookout for the iron vault-covers which are a constant source of danger.

THE OUT-OF-TOWN RAILROADS.

Nearly all the lines of railroad leading from the City are in running order, and the trains going and returning with regularity. It is announced that no trains have reached Albany this week by way of the Harlem Road, and the first train for points above White Plains left this City on Tuesday morning at 8:15 o'clock. The Albany Express train left this City at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The trains on the New-Haven and Hudson River Railroads are running quite regularly. The road between here and Philadelphia and the New-Jersey Railroad are in regular running order. The obstructions on all the other roads are being removed as speedily as possible, and before to-day it is expected that all the roads will be in good order.

THE EXCISE LAW.

Another Order from Superintendent Kennedy—Special Instructions Regarding Violations Committed by Licensed Dealers.

The following general order was issued yesterday afternoon by Superintendent KENNEDY to the different Police Captains. The order has special reference to violations of the law committed by liquor-dealers receiving a license from the Excise Board:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, NO. 300 MULBERRY-STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1867.

To the Captains of Police:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 448.—Herewith you will receive the form of blank No. 36, on which you will report to this office the class of offenders who have violated the stipulations entered into by them in their applications for Excise license.

There are three varieties of special conditions on which the Excise Board grant license, as follows:

First—Applications for license to dispose of "ale and beer" only.

Second—Applications for license to dispose of "strong and spirituous liquors, wines, ale and beer" by measure, or in packages, and not to be drank on the premises.

Third—Applications for license to dispose of "strong and spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer," or "ale or beer" alone, with the privilege of drinking on the premises, but not the same premises where groceries or other such merchandise is sold.

Persons who offend against any of the stipulated conditions under which the license may have been granted are not to be taken before a Police Magistrate. The penalty for the offence is the revocation of the license, and the Magistrate has no power under the law to revoke, cancel, or annull such license. You will, therefore, make immediate report of all such offences committed in your Precinct, in order that the same may be properly laid before the Board of Excise and prayer made for the revocation of the license held.

In view of the misunderstanding which seems to exist in the application of the law to restaurants, eating-houses, oyster-houses, confectioneries, and such like places, which are kept open after 12 o'clock at night, and on Sundays, for the sale of food, it is proper for you, and the proprietors of such places, to understand, that the bar or liquor counter should be placed in a separate apartment, where it can be readily closed; or that it be so inclosed as to make no show or appearance of its ordinary use. And this must be done in a permanent way, and not by the use of canvas, or any flimsy substitute therefor: but in the words of the law, it must be "completely and effectually closed."

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.
GEO. W. DILKS, Inspector.

FIRES.

Fire in Walker-street.

At 12:20 this morning a fire was discovered in the attic story of No. 60 Walker-street, occupied by G. TRIEMER & Co., cloth hat manufacturers. The firemen were speedily on the ground and succeeded in extinguishing the flames after an hour's labor. The basement is occupied by XAVIER WIESE as a restaurant, and he sustained slight loss by water. The first floor is occupied by MARX HECHT & Co., importers of military goods. His stock was covered by the Insurance Patrol and is but little damaged. The second floor front is occupied by MOORE, WILSON & BALDWIN, publishers; loss about $500. The rear portion of the second floor is occupied by A. J. WONDRA & Co.; damage slight.

The third floor is occupied by HENRY CAWL & Co., HAITFIELD & COHEN, gimps; WM. M. KUELLER and T. STONEHILL, whose losses could not be ascertained. The aggregate loss sustained by tenants and landlord is not above $5,000, understood to be all covered by insurance.

Officer JOYCE, of the Fifth Precinct, reports that at 6:30 o'clock last evening he found the hall door open, went through the building, but failed to reach the attic story or find any one concealed therein. There is room for suspicion of arson.

Fire in a Smoke-house.

At midnight an alarm of fire was given for a fire at the corner of Forty-first-street and Ninth-avenue, in a smoke-house. The flames were soon extinguished, with but slight damage to premises or stock.

Descent upon a Gambling House.

Shortly after 11 o'clock last night, Capt. JOHN J. WARD and a section of patrolmen made a sudden and unexpected descent upon an alleged gambling hell at No. 687 Eighth-avenue. When the Police rushed up stairs they succeeded in surprising and arresting GEORGE L. HAAGE, the reputed proprietor, and ALFRED L. KEEGAN, card dealer, together with five other persons who were discovered in the act of staking money on the game of "faro." All the prisoners were locked up in the Forty-seventh-street Station-house until the Yorkville Police Court opens, when they will be duly examined.

While making these arrests the Police took possession of 694 ivory checks, one silver dealing-box, eight packs of playing-cards, one "layout" board and table and a handsomely furnished cue-box. All this property will be handed over to the Property Clerk for safe keeping. It is understood that this descent was made in answer to numerous complaints made by residents of the ward.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

YOUNG MAN DROWNED AT STAPLETON, S. I.—On Sunday night a young man named MICHAEL CURRY was drowned at Stapleton, S. I. He was on the boat which had just reached there from this City. There was considerable ice in the slip, and as the boat was being made fast CURRY slipped on some ice that was on the boat and fell into the bay. His body was not recovered until the next morning. He was a clerk in VAN RIPER's grocery and dry-goods store at that place. He was about 25 years old, the support of a widowed mother and a sister, and was very highly respected and esteemed by all who knew him. He leaves a large circle of friends on Staten Island to lament his untimely end.

TELEGRAPHERS' BALL.—The third annual Telegraphers' ball, which is to take place on Friday evening, Feb. 1, 1867, promises to be one of the most elegant and *recherché* affairs of the season. These entertainments given by the telegraphers have become justly popular on account of the excellent order which is maintained, and the pains taken by the management to enable all who attend to pass an agreeable evening. The number of tickets being limited, will preclude an overcrowded attendance. Tickets can be procured at the different telegraph offices in this City.

THE MEETING AT THE ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—The good folks of the Allen-street M. E. Church had a very pleasant reunion and tea meeting last evening in the basement of their edifice. A few interesting remarks by Rev. J. A. LOWE, missionary from Constantinople, preceded a bounteous repast, which was furnished by the ladies of the church, and to which due justice was done by those who were present. The entertainment will be continued this evening, and will no doubt be liberally patronized.

ANNIVERSARY OF ENTERPRISE SECTION NO. 5, C. OF T.—The tenth anniversary of Enterprise Section No. 5, C. of T., was held last evening at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. The programme of the occasion was very well chosen, and, on the whole, satisfactorily rendered. The distinguishing feature of the musical portion of the programme was the efforts of Miss ALIDA WOOD, who sang selections from "Ernani" and "L'Etoile du Nord" with very good effect, receiving hearty *encores*. Enterprise Section is doing a good work among the young people of the metropolis.

Markets by Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

COTTON dull, sales of Middling at 30c. FLOUR slightly easier, sales of Spring Superfine at $8 75@$9 75; Fall do. at $9 50@12 25; Spring Extra, $10@$10 75; Fall do. at $10 50@$11 25; Spring Double Extra, $11@12; Fall do. $11 50@$13; Choice Fall and Treble Extra, $13 25@$14 50; Fancy, $15@$16. WHEAT firm, but business small; sales of No. 2 Spring at $2 25; prime and choice, $2 35@$2 40; fair and good Fall, $2 60@$2 75; prime Fall, $2 75@$2 85; choice, $2 90@$3. OATS firmer and higher; sales at 65c.@66c. CORN firmer; sales of Mixed and Yellow at 79c.@80c., and White at 81c.@82c. PROVISIONS firm. Mess Pork—Sales at $19 50@$20 for March and April delivery, and $20@$20 25 for immediate delivery. Cut Meats—Shoulders packed at 8½c.; Clear Sides, 11c.; City Shoulders held at 8½c. Bacon—Supply limited; sales of Country Clear Sides and plain Hams at 13c.; City Shoulders, loose, 10c.; packed, 11c.; Clear Sides, loose, 13c.; packed, 13¼c.@13¾c. LARD firmer and higher; sales of Prime kettle in tierces and barrels at 11½c.; choice City kettle in tierces at 12½c.; half-barrels and kegs, 13¼c.@14c.; prime and choice Country keg, 13c.@13½c. HOGS—Holders ask $6 85@$7; buyers offer $6 75 and under; sales of 500 heavy made at $6 80; number cut to date, 155,000. WHISKY dull and unsettled; sales at $2 10@$2 15.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

COTTON easier; sales 4,600 bales; Low Middling 31c.; Middling 32c. Receipts 6,561 bales; exports none. SUGAR active, and demand fair, at 12½c.@12¾c. MOLASSES—fair 61c.@63c.; prime to choice 70c.@73c. FLOUR—Superfine $12 25@$12 50; Extra $12 85@$16. CORN higher, at $1 25@$1 30. OATS active, at 96c.@$1. HAY firm, at $35. PORK firm, at $32@$32 50. BACON—none offering. LARD steady, at 13½c.@14½c. Gold 134¾. Bank Sterling 146. New-York Sight Exchange ⅛@¾ discount. FREIGHTS—To New-York, by sail, 1⅛; by steamer, 1¼.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

FLOUR dull at $10 25@$10 50 for Spring Extras. WHEAT heavy and 1c. lower at $2 15@$2 18 for No. 1, and $1 88 for No. 2. CORN 1c.@1½c. lower, at 78c. OATS firmer; 41c.@41½c. for No. 2. PROVISIONS dull and lower. Mess Pork at $18 50@$18 75. Live Hogs 15c.@25c. lower, at $5 70@$6 for light, and $6 15@$6 50 for good to choice. Dressed Hogs 10c.@15c. lower, at $6 90@$7 10. RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,600 bbls.; Wheat, 16,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels; Live Hogs, 9,000; Dressed Hogs, 4,500. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Oats, 1,300 bushels; Dressed Hogs, 300 head.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

FLOUR in better demand and steady; sales 1,000 bbls. at $12 for No. 1 Spring; $13 75@$14 for Red Winter; $15 for White; $15 75 for Double Extra. RYE FLOUR steady; sales at $7. WHEAT in fair demand; sales 4,400 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $2 36½, and 5,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $2 37½. CORN quiet; sales of No. 1 Illinois at $1 12. OATS—Choice Western held at 65c. with few sales. BARLEY inactive. RYE—Canada held at $1 25. PEAS nominal. SHORTS, $18@$21; SHIPSTUFFS, $25@$27; MIDDLINGS, $33@$35 ₩ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1; to New-York, 90c.; to Albany, 80c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

COTTON quiet; Middling Uplands, 34c. COFFEE—Rio firm; cargo price 12½c., in bond. FLOUR dull; prices nominal. WHEAT—No sales or receipts. CORN—White, $1@$1 05; Yellow, 98c.@$1. OATS, 57c.@58c. SUGAR firm at 10¾c.@10¾c. for fair to good Cuba; Refining, 10½c.@11c. for grocery. MESS PORK, $22. All descriptions of the Hog product are firm at better prices, except LARD, which is steady at 12½c. for City. CLOVER SEED scarce and firm at $8 75@$9. WHISKY still irregular at $1 75@$2 25, the latter for City and Western.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

FLOUR—The demand is moderate and the market steady. Sales 300 bbls. No. 1 Spring at $11 75. WHEAT quiet and no sales reported. CORN quiet at 98c.@$1 for No. 1, 88c.@90c. for No. 2. OATS quiet at 52c.@55c. BARLEY firm at $1 05. RYE nominal at $1. Heavy MESS PORK quiet at $20 80@$21, and Light at $1 less. DRESSED HOGS quiet and steady at 8c.@8½c. WHISKY market quiet and firm at $2 39.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull; $2 15 for No. 1 and $1 99@$2 for No. 2. CORN 62c. for new shelled. OATS weak; 43c. for No. 2. PROVISIONS dull; Prime Pork $13 50. RECEIPTS—800 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 2,800 bushels Oats, 2,600 Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,800 bbls. Flour, 3,500 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

FLOUR—Super, $9 75. RED WHEAT, $2 80. SHELLED CORN, 70c.; Ear, 60c. OATS, 63c. MESS PORK, $21 50; Bulk Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Sides, 11½c. BACON—Shoulders, 12c.; Clearsides, 13½c.; Hams, 16c.; Lard in tierces, 12½c.; in kegs, 14c. WHISKY, $2 29.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

FLOUR—Moderate local demand. WHISKY dull; no demand. offered at $2 25. HOGS closed rather dull at $7 50@$7 90. MESS PORK dull at $20 50@$21. LARD at 12¼c.@12½c. and little demand. Gold 133¾@134.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, Jan. 23.

COTTON dull; Middlings 31c. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull; sales at 60c. RESIN dull; sales at $3 12½@$6. TAR—Sales at $1 70.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Jan. 23.

COTTON more active; Middling, 31c. Sales to-day, 70 bales. Sales of the week, 1,540 bales. Stock, 17,470 bales.

GALVESTON, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

COTTON market very quiet; low Middling nominal, 22½c., specie. Gold dull and unsettled, $1 35@$1 36.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

COTTON dull; Liverpool Middling 31½c.; New-York Middling 33c. Sales, 400 bales.

MOBILE, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

COTTON limited demand and prices lower. Market closed dull. Sales to-day, 1,300 bales. Middling, 31c.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

COTTON active; Middling 32½c.@33c.; sales 400 bales.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship North America, for Rio Janeiro, &c.—His Excellency de Azambuya, the Brazilian Minister, and servant, Geo. Briggs, Benj. A. Prieg, Thos. P. Denholm, Mrs. R. Meriwether, Robert Meriwether, Miss C. Meriwether, Mrs. Ada Simpson, J. Peskins, wife and daughter, S. Bibas, R. J. Murphy, H. Navagate, Mrs. B. E. Oliver and 3 children, W. C. Bates, Miss Azambuya, D. Meriwether, J. M. Meriwether, D. L. Brongan, G. M. Landridge, Thomas B. White, J. B. Jones, G. W. Humbert, M. H. Meriwether, Wm. Howatson, G. B. Stairs, J. G. Sandridge, W. W. Messer, Jr.—Total, 34.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 23.—*In steamship Cuba from Liverpool.*—Baroness Gerers, two children and nurse, W. O. Davey, Jos. Linder, Jr., S. D. Nickerson, H. Vameisor, J. L. Taylor, Dr. Hume, M. A. Hinchman and lady, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Lippman, three children and nurse, Mr. Jung, T. H. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. L. Baker, Capt. Wells, J. C. Payne, Mr. Howell, Mr. Arnold, Mr. Reid, Mr. Thomas Tweed, Geo. Rintout, Miss Steward, Mr. Thomas Johnston, Mr. B. Brown, Capt. Bythes, lady and nurse, D. H. Cook, J. H. Copland, C. W. Brown, A. Wolf, S. Harpman, J. Pearless, B. N. Boas, W. T. Smith, Mr. Rumsden, Mr. Molson, J. Cordukes, Mr. Gilmon, G. B. Shields, G. W. Gesner, Capt. Musgrave, Mr. and Mrs. John Warran, daughter and servant; Miss Shooner, John Craig, J. White, Mr. Wood, F. Henry, J. Despecker, A. Manger, J. K. Brownell, J. Charlesworth, Sergt. W. McGowan, wife and 2 children, John Bauron, A. G. Mess, J. Mackie, W. R. Rutter, O. F. Winchester, J. H. Furner, Hon. W. Harbord, Mr. Carpenter, S. Block, J. P. Caffe, Mr. McRae. Total, 80.

In steamship Fung Shuey, from New-Orleans—L. Wilson, J. Johnson, Wm. Robinson, G. P. Moore, Leopold Levy, wife and child, A. E. Coleman, R. W. Schaffer and lady, Capt. P. R. Stanhope, Mrs. Mary Stewart, J. Timpsey, M. Conten, Alonzo Renardes, C. Paquolo, F. Androvich.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 17 | Sun sets...... 5 08 | Moon rises... 10 14
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 10 38 | Gov. Island. 11 27 | Hell Gate.... 12 49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23.

Cleared.

Steamships North America, Timmermann, Rio Janeiro, Garrison & Allen; Juno, Smith, Wilmington, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Moneka, Libby, Charleston, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Manhattan, Fanning, Havana and New-Orleans, C. A. Whitney & Co.; Manhattan, (Br.,) Williams, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Saratoga, King, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, G. Heineken & Palmore; Ariadne, Sawyer, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.

Barks Bella, (Br.,) Marten, Liverpool, J. C. McArthur; Fides, (Brem.,) Harjes, Bremen, Sloman & Edye.

Brigs Milwaukee, Brown, Barbadoes, Miller & Houghton; Artistic, (Br.,) Gamon, Queenstown for orders, G. F. Bulley.

Schooners Mary Day, Adams, Charleston, H. W. Loud & Co.; C. Montgomery, De Waling, Newbern, Thomas & Holmes.

Arrived.

Steamship Cuba, (Br.,) Stone, Liverpool Jan. 12, and Queenstown 13th, at 5:10 P. M., with mdse. and 80 passengers to E. Cunard. Had strong easterly winds most of the passage, and strong westerly winds the last three days. Jan. 17, near Crosby Lightship, at 1:30 P. M., passed steamship Java, bound into Liverpool. 19th, lat. 45 N., lon. 46 W., at 10 A. M., passed one of the National Co.'s steamers, bound E. 21st, lat. 41 N., lon. 63 W., at 2 A. M., passed a National Co.'s steamer, bound W.

Steamship Fung Shuey, Crowell, New-Orleans Jan. 16, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. Has had very heavy weather the entire passage.

Steamship Rapidan, Eaton, New-Orleans Jan. 13, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Has had very heavy W. and N. W. gales most of the passage.

Bark Rosedale, (of Barbados,) Griffin, Ciudad Bolivar Dec. 17, and the Bar 28th, with hides, &c., to Harbeck & Halsey. Has been 15 ds. north of Bermuda, with heavy N. W. gales.

Bark Orchilla, Havner, Charleston 10 ds., with timber to Walsh & Carver.

Brig Isis, (of Newburyport,) Coker, St. Mary's, Fla., 18 ds., with cotton to C. H. Mallory & Co. Has experienced very heavy weather; gales, with snow, for 8 successive days; was blown off as far as South Shoal of Nantucket, and came through Long Island Sound. Has some of her crew frosted; is now at Hart's Island. Jan. 12, Hatteras W. 50 miles, saw a herm. brig, showing white flag, with black diamond, hove to, it blowing heavy at the time. Left schrs. Harriet Thomas, Robinson, for New-York; C. M. Newins, Culver, for do.; Moses Williamson, Lake, for do.

Brig Teresita, (of Demerara,) Hill, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to Tucker & Lightbourne. Has had heavy N. W. winds the entire passage. Sld. in co. with Br. brig Thomas Albert, for Halifax.

Brig John Freeman, (of Boston,) Baker, Savannah 10 ds., with lumber and cotton to S. W. Lewis. Has had very heavy weather; stove boat and lost sails, &c.

Schr. E. C. Howard, Nickerson, Galveston 29 ds., with cotton to C. Nickerson & Co.

Schr. H. Brewster, Goodale, Savannah, with mdse. to A. Abbott.

Schr. Michigan, Torry, Jacksonville, with mdse.

Sailed.

Steamships North America and Juno. The following steamers cleared at the Custom-house, but probably did not sail, on account of the difficulty of getting out of the slips and the immense quantities of ice in the rivers and bay: Steamships Albemarle, Saratoga, Ariadne, Moneka, Manhattan, (for Liverpool,) and Manhattan, (for Havana and New-Orleans.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 23—Arr. bark Telegraph, from Cronstadt. She reports, Jan. 22, lat. 42, lon. 69, was boarded by a boat from the Br. schr. America, 46 ds. from Savanilla for New-York, and supplied her with provisions.

Below—Bark Chimborazo, from New-Orleans; brig Stockton, from New-Orleans; schr. George N. Desereux, from Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 23—Arr. steamer Adele, from Baltimore. Sld. steamer Flambeau, for New-York; schr. Pathway, for Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 23—Arr. in Hampton Roads, Austrian bark Ida S., from New-York for Belfast, Ireland; brigs Jamey and Belle of the Bay, from Wilmington, N. C., for New-York, with naval stores; J. W. John, from Halifax for Baltimore; schr. Chieftain, 56 ds. from Palermo for Baltimore, with fruit.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 23—Arr. bark Jessie H. Jackson, from Glasgow for Boston.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 23—Arr. steamer San Salvador, from New-York; City of Bath, from Boston. Cld. brig Thomas W. Rowland, for Cardenas; brig Mary Cribb, for Baltimore.

WOODS' HOLE, Jan. 23—The steamer Glaucus, from New-York for Boston, is passing by.

Notice to Mariners.

The light on the south point of Hart Island has been lighted since the night of the 15th inst. At the request of numerous steamer Captains passing through Long Island Sound, it has been changed from a white light to a red one, and can be seen a distance of eight miles. This is the light we alluded to a few days since, as having been erected through the enterprise of Messrs. Lockwood & Golding, of City Island.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Sea Breeze, which was ashore on Sandy Hook, has been got off, and towed to Staten Island by the Wrecking Co.'s steamer A. Winants.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—The report of a dismasted ship having been seen below this port is incorrect.

The bark Velma, from Smyrna for Boston, before reported wrecked near Plymouth, is badly strained, with keel and bottom seriously injured, and she has been full of water since going ashore. The fruits will be nearly all destroyed. If the weather continues moderate the wool may be saved.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 23.—The Br. bark Fleetwing, Capt. Kearney, from Harbor Grace, N. F., arrived today. She reports as follows: On the 19th, fell in with the bark Julia, of London, from St. John's for Liverpool, waterlogged. Took the crew off and brought them to this port, except one man, who was lost overboard in the Bay of Fundy.

Foreign Ports.

At Cienfuegos, Jan. 16, brig Ned, wtg.; brig Velocity, just arrived.

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ALUM AND DRY PLASTER
FIRE AND BURGLAR
SAFES
Are now considered the
BEST IN THE WORLD.
Principal Warehouses, { No. 265 BROADWAY, New-York. No. 721 CHESTNUT-ST., Philadelphia.

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OF
FRIEZE OVERCOATS,
Price Sixteen Dollars.
DEVLIN & CO.

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A NEW SOURCE OF HEALTH OPENED TO THE AFFLICTED IN AMERICA.
WONDERFUL RESULTS PRODUCED BY THE STRENGTHENING AND SALUTIFEROUS EFFECTS
OF
HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT
BEVERAGE OF HEALTH.
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STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY.
Your Malt Extract is a PLEASANT BEVERAGE.
R. E. FENTON.

BELVIDERE HOUSE, NEW-YORK.
I AM HOARSE, and am now made happy by your DELICIOUS MALT EXTRACT, which has done me so much good in the Old World.
BOGUMIL DAWISON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1867.
I have found GREAT BENEFIT from your Malt Extract in my case of DYSPEPSIA.
No. 6 West 20th-st. WILLIAM MOLLER.

PARIS, June 20, 1866.
I believe it to be the best known preparation for COUGHS OF LONG STANDING.
No. 58 Nassau-st. JAMES BARMORE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.
My physician has advised my wife to use your Malt Extract INSTEAD of PORTER or ALE, and she is MUCH BENEFITED BY IT. J. HELLER.
No. 168 Lexington-av.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 14, 1867.
I have recommended your MALT EXTRACT to a friend, who has the CONSUMPTION, knowing full well its good properties, my brother, who was wounded during the Danish war, and had the SAME COMPLAINT, having been CURED BY IT.
No. 23 Court-st. LOUIS BOTTCHER.

PRICE SIX DOLLARS PER DOZEN.
Delivered to any part of this City free of charge.
HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT DEPOT,
No. 542 BROADWAY.
Sold by the principal
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WOOD TURNERY.
Wood turning of every variety, either eccentric, concentric or regular, handles of every variety, skate woods, croquet, &c.
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Thirty-three miles from New-Haven via Canal R. R.

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CUT GOBLETS—GOOD ARTICLE—$2 50 PER dozen, at WASHINGTON HADLEY'S, middle Cooper Institute block. No connection with corner store.

FRENCH CHINA DINNER PLATE—$2 00 per dozen, at HADLEY'S, middle Cooper Institute block. No connection with corner store.

FRENCH CHINA TEA PLATES—$1 50 PER dozen, at WASHINGTON HADLEY'S, middle Cooper Institute block. No connection with corner store.

FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS—130 pieces, $30, at WASHINGTON HADLEY'S, middle Cooper Institute block. No connection with corner store.

FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS—44 PIECES—$7 00, at WASHINGTON HADLEY'S, middle Cooper Institute block. No connection with corner store.

FRENCH CHINA CUPS AND SAUCERS—24 pieces—$2, at WASHINGTON HADLEY'S, middle Cooper Institute block. No connection with corner store.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 137, Jan. 23, 1867.
42, 69, 37, 13, 10, 66, 73, 36, 64, 50, 29, 33, 16.
KENTUCKY—CLASS K. Jan. 23, 1867.
23, 34, 38, 2, 60, 10, 49, 16, 17, 30, 25, 6, 78, 35.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS NO. 61, Jan. 23, 1867.
39, 23, 35, 61, 1, 71, 9, 16, 12, 8, 57, 26, 22.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS NO. 62, Jan. 23, 1867.
67, 59, 71, 44, 25, 60, 12, 9, 32, 61, 24, 38, 15, 43.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway, and No. 133 Fulton-st.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ROMAN, FLORENTINE AND CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, AGATE, MARBLE AND ALABASTER VASES, TAZZAS, MOSAIC TABLES, &c.
Just landed, ex ship *Sophia Potts*, from Leghorn.
DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell by auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 24 and 25, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at salesroom NOS. 940 AND 942 BROADWAY, CORNER 22D-ST., the largest and most varied assortment ever offered at auction in this City. Among the works of art will be found life-size busts of Dante, Petrarch, Ariosto, Tasso, &c., with elegant Florentine marble pedestals; statuettes and groups of Venus in the Shell, Dancing Girls of Canova, Three Graces, &c.; also, Tazzas, Etruscan and Pompeian Vases, &c. The attention of ladies and the public is requested, as the sale will be peremptory, by order of the importer, Signor Torello Bensi. They are
NOW ON EXHIBITION.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.
PROSPECTS AT WASHINGTON,
IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
OF JAN. 23.
MR. WELLS AND THE WOOD-GROWERS,
IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
OF JAN. 23.
FINANCE AND CURRENCY,
IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
OF JAN. 23.
PROGRESS OF RECONSTRUCTION,
IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
OF JAN. 23.
A HISTORIC MONUMENT,
IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
OF JAN. 23.
A POETICAL PLACEMAN,
IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
OF JAN. 23.
THE NATIONAL UNION COMMITTEE,
IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
OF JAN. 23.
AMERICA AND THE CRETAN REVOLUTION,
IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
OF JAN. 23.
WHAT IT COSTS TO PUBLISH A NEWSPAPER,
IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
OF JAN. 23.
EVERY READER OF THE DAILY TIMES SHOULD
SUBSCRIBE FOR THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
TO FILE.
OBITUARY—NATHANIEL PARKER WILLIS AND
ALEXANDER SMITH,
IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
OF JAN. 23.
THE NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE,
IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
OF JAN. 23.
EDITORIAL NOTES,
IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
OF JAN. 23.
DOINGS IN CONGRESS,
IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
OF JAN. 23.
BOOKS OF THE WEEK NOTICED
IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
OF JAN. 23.
LIFE AND WORKS OF LESSING,
IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
OF JAN. 23.
MR. FROTHINGHAM ON COMEOUTERISM,
IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
OF JAN. 23.
THOSE WHO HAVE LANDS FOR SALE SHOULD
ADVERTISE IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
NOVEL USE OF DIAMONDS,
IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
OF JAN. 23.
MINING—CALIFORNIA, NEVADA, UTAH, &c.,
IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
OF JAN. 23.
INTERESTING FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE,
IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
OF JAN. 23.
PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY,
IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
OF JAN. 23.
THE TRIBUNE—OPINIONS OF THE PRESS,
IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
OF JAN. 23.
THE LATE STORM,
IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
OF JAN. 23.
A CARD FROM JUDGE WYLIE,
IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
OF JAN. 23.
RACHEL AND RISTORI—A POEM,
IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
ON JAN. 23.
EVERY PERSON WHO HAS A FARM FOR SALE
SHOULD ADVERTISE IN THE WEEKLY
TRIBUNE. ITS CIRCULATION IS
GREATER THAN THAT OF
ANY OTHER NEWS-
PAPER.
SCIENCE—PNEUMATIC EXPRESS,
THE CATTLE PLAGUE, TELEGRAPHIC,
CELLS OF THE HONEY BEE,
JAPANESE ALLOYS, PLATE GLASS,
IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
OF JAN. 23.
ME-WON-I-TOC,
CHAPTER EIGHTH:
THEN QUAILED THE
STOUTEST HEARTS,
IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
OF JAN. 23.
LITERATURE,
FOREIGN MISCELLANY,
PERSONAL—INTERESTING
GENERAL NEWS,
SOUTHERN NEWS,
FOREIGN NEWS,
THE FARMERS' CLUB ON
$100 FOR THE BEST RASPBERRY,
GRAPES ON THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI,
FACTS FROM AN ILLINOIS FARMER,
EXPERIMENT IN FEEDING PIGS,
THE EIGHT-HOUR SYSTEM,
INQUIRY ABOUT GRAPE-VINES,
CONDITION OF THE SUGAR REGIONS,
CREAM FOR CITY USE,
PROGRESS IN CALIFORNIA, &c.,
IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
OF JAN. 23.
A GRAND IRRIGATION PROJECT,
INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE OF FLORA,
IN THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
OF JAN. 23.
THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE HAS A LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY OTHER NEWSPAPER, AND IS RAPIDLY INCREASING. NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.
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